The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Changing Seats in the Senate—The Cabinet—The Salary Vote—Rearrangement of the Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The number of new faces in the Senate and the changes which have been made by the old members in their seats gave a novel appearance to the body as it assembled in the Chamber to-day. Several of those who retired on the 4th occupied very desirable seats in the Senate Hall, and those who remained in the Senate, according to the custom, took the occasion to improve positions not so good. Mr. Ames, as soon as Mr. Wilson was nominated at Philadelphia, spoke for the place, which he had faith to believe the election would vacate. He accordingly appeared to-day in the seat recently filled by the Vice-President. Mr. Scott took the seat left by Mr. Cole, the retiring California Senator, and Mr. Clayton, who succeeds the latter, took the seat and desk vacated by Mr. Scott. Mr. Flanagan, the shrill-voiced Texas tenor, crossed over from his chair in the front row under the gallery on the Vice President's left to the third chair from the middle aisle next Mr. Morrill, of Maine, on the other side, "charby," as he would say, improving his locality. Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, who has lately launched forth into debate with a vigorous dullness that promises to make him a second Garrett Davis, moved up the outer row toward the centre to the chair vacated by Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Caldwell got Mr. Nye's chair, next to Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, who ought to be on the Democratic side, Mr. Rice's seat, next Mr. Sumner. Mr. Ingalls took the chair left by Mr. Flanagan, next to Mr. Brownlow. Mr. Windom got advanced toward the head of Mr. Conkling's row, by taking Mr. Trumbull's old seat. Mr. West moved out of his Democratic quarters to Mr. Pomeroy's vacant chair on the Republican side. Generally the Senators holding over moved nearer the front of the Vice-President's chair, and the new comers were left to take one or the other of the extreme ends of the rows, the Democrats being on the Vice-President's right, and the Republicans on his left. Only one chair is vacant, providing Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, is admitted, and that is the last one on the right of the back row. This will fall to the lot of whoever comes from Massachusetts, who will thus be absolutely hid in the corner under the gallery, as completely out of sight as if hid under a bushel. A noticeable incident today was the placing of a bouquet on the desk of Mr. Mitchell, the New-Oregon Senator, sent to him by Mrs. Attorney-General Williams.

THE CABINET.

There was considerable expectation at the Senate and elsewhere, to-day, that the President would send in the renomination of his Cabinet, and possibly some new name or names for one or more of the portfolios, but such expectation was disappointed. The commissions are held at the pleasure of the President, and a reappointment is not necessary. The President assured such as inquired on the subject to-day that he should not send any Cabinet nominations to the Senate at present, unless Mr. Boutwell should be chosen to the Senate.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

The following bills failed to receive the approval of the President: An act granting a pension to Asenath Stevens; an act for the relief of Edward Berry, John McFall, and Wm. H. Judd; an act to confirm certain land titles in the State of Missouri; acts for the relief of J. Geo. Harris, Mrs. Louie Eldis, Elias C. Boudinot, W. W. Elliott, Cowan, and Dickinson of Knoxville, Tenn.; Davie Braden; of the estates of Abel Gilbert and William Gerrish, and of Samuel S. Potter; an act to authorize the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Indians in New-York to lease lands and confirm leases; an act to establish an assay office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, and an act for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Home for disabled soldiers held a meeting today at the office of the Surgeon-General, when the annual report was submitted and approved. There were present Gen. Butler, Gen. Martindale, of New-York; Jay Cooke, Gov. Smith, Surgeon Wolcott, Judge Bond, and L. B. Gunckle. The following officers were elected for the coming year. Gen. B. F. Butler, President; Gen. J. H. Martindale and Gov. Smith, Vice-Presidents; L. B. Gunckle, Secretary. The whole number of disabled soldiers cared for during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872, was 4,730; of these 98 were from New-York State. The expenses of the different branches—War, Central Branch, $159,186 63; North-western Branch, $82,343 10; Eastern Branch, $36,094 60; Southern Branch, $62,923 17; total cost, $431,147 35. The average cost per soldier at the different stations for the year ranged from $156 to $236.

THE SALARY VOTE.

There has as yet been no correct list of the yeas and nays in the House on the salary question. On the adoption of the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, this being the test question, the vote was as follows, Democrats and Liberal Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Adams*, Averill, *Banks*, *Bigby*, Bingham, *Blair* of Missouri, *Boarman*, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, *Caldwell*, Carroll, Cobb, Cochran, *Conner*, Critchfield, *Crossland*, Darrall, Dickey, *Du Bose*, Duell, *Dukes*, *Eldredge*, Elliott, *Foster* of Pennsylvania, Garfield, *Garrett*, *Getz*, *Giddings*, *Golladay*, *Griffith*, *Hancock*, *Hanks*, Harmer, *Harker*, Harris, Hay, Hazelton of New-Jersey, *Herndon*, Houghton, *Kendall*, *King*, *Lamison*, Lampert, Lansing, *Leach*, Lowe, Maynard, *McHenry*, McJunkin, McKee, *McKinney*, *McNeely*, *Meyers*, Morey, *Mosphis*, Myers, Negley, *Niblack* of Florida, Packard, Parker, Peck, Peters, *Perry*, Platt, *Price*, Randolph, Ramey, *Randall*, Rice of Kentucky, *Robinson*, *Rogers* of New-York, *Rogers* of North Carolina, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, *Sherwood*, *Sloss*, Snapp, Snyder, *Sloan*, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, *Sutherland*, Sypher, Taffee, Thomas, *Townsend* of New-York, Turner, *Tuthill*, Twichell, *Voorhees*, *Waddell*, Wallace, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, *Wilson* of Indiana, *Winchester*, *Young*—102

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, *Archer*, *Arthur*, Barber, *Barnum*, Beatty, *Bell*, *Bird*, *Blair* of Michigan, *Bright*, Buffington, Bunnell, Burchard, *Campbell*, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, *Cox*, *Creely*, Crocker, *Davis*, Dawes, Donnan, *Dox*, Eames, *Ely*, *Farnsworth*, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, Fyfe, *Goodrich*, Hale, *Hambleton*, *Handley*, Harris of Virginia, *Havens*, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay, Hazelton of Wisconsin, *Hibbard*, Hill, Hoar, *Holman*, Kelley, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, *Lewis*, Lynch, *Marshall*, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, *McIntyre*, Merriam, *Merrick*, Monroe, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packar, Palmer, *Parker* of New-Hampshire, Pendleton, Poland, Roberts, Ellis H. Roar, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, *Slater*, *Slocum*, H. B. Smith of New-York, *J. A.* Smith of Ohio, W. O. Smith of Vermont, Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, *Stevens*, Stevenson, *Terry*, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Upson, Walden, Waldron, *Warren*, *Wells*, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson—98.

Of the 102 yeas, 83 were Republicans, and 20 Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Of the 98 nays, 58 were Republican, and 37 Democrats and Liberal Republicans; of the 83 Republican yeas, 23 were Southern members; of the 102 yeas, 55 were outgoing members, not elected to the Forty-third Congress. There is a very strong and sincere disinclination on the part of some Senators as well as some members of the House to taking the back pay allowed by the increase of members' salaries. Inasmuch as it would seem over-virtuous for any member to singly take the position of refusing it, there is some talk of securing united action on the part of quite a number, who feel opposed to the principle, and thus make their disapprobation the more emphatic.

THE SECOND AUDITORSHIP.

Jesse H. Moore, now ex-Congressman, is understood to be a candidate for the position of Second Auditor of the Treasury. He has been a steadfast supporter of the new Illinois Senator, Oglesby, and, it is believed, will be recommended by him.

THE "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

The debates of the extra session of the Senate are now printed at the Government Printing Office in quarto form, of the size of the present bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*. The paper is styled the *Congressional Record*, and is decidedly neat in appearance and convenient in shape.

THE COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed in the caucus this morning to rearrange the Senate committees for the extra session, will meet to-morrow at 9½ o'clock. Senator Stewart is Chairman. It is possible two or three days will be occupied in selecting the committees, as the number of changes caused by the retirement of Senators will be very great. Some of the committees will have to be largely reconstructed. There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Cameron desires to retire from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and if so, Mr. Morton would be next on the committee entitled to the position. He is already chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and if he should choose to remain there, it is not unlikely that Mr. Conkling might be placed at the head of Foreign Relations. If Mr. Morton should take that committee, it would leave Mr. Carpenter chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. There will probably be no change whatever on the Finance Committee, unless such change should be made necessary by difficulty of framing some other committees. The Committee on the Judiciary will be in the main unchanged. The Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs will be much changed. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is likely to go to the head of the Committee on Appropriations, his old place. The Committees on Public Lands, of which Mr. Pomeroy was Chairman; on Indian Affairs, of which Mr. Harlan was Chairman; on Revolutionary Claims, Pool, Chairman; District of Columbia, Patterson, Chairman, and the Territories, Nye, Chairman, will be almost wholly reconstructed. There is a lively time, especially among Senators two years old, who are seeking to take advantage of the situation to gain rapid advancement, and any result is likely to be disappointing to somebody.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th inst., for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in clerkships of class 1, "$1,200," now existing in that department. Applications will be received till the 17th inst., and every person who shall have on file on that day a complete application showing sufficient merit to justify the placing of his name on the list of candidates eligible for examination, will be summoned to appear. The board has determined not to permit candidates examined heretofore to reappear for examination. Their names and standing will, however, be brought forward, provided they have filed a request to that effect. This decision has been rendered necessary by the number of new applicants, some of whom would have to be excluded from the examinations should those already examined be permitted to appear again.

NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE.

The President will to-morrow send to the Senate a large number of nominations, including the names of officers whose commissions have expired and several Internal Revenue collectors, under the act of Dec. 24 last, of consolidating the collection districts and dispensing with the services of assessors. Forty or fifty nominations remained unacted on at the close of the late Congress—among them that of Wm. W. Mitchell, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Wm. L. Scruggs, to be Minister to Bolivia; Samuel Bickerstaff, to be Supervisor of Steam-boats in the Sixth District, together with naval promotions. It is expected the Senate will act upon the supplemental convention for extending for two years the United States and Mexican Commission for the settlement of claims which was signed in Washington last Fall by Minister Nelson on one part, and Mr. Marescal on the other, but which did not reach Mexico in time to be acted on by the Congress of that country before the convention expired by limitation on the 2d of February last. It is held by the State Department, according to report, that although the supplemental convention failed to be ratified before that time, its ratification now by the two Governments would give it a retroactive character, it having been negotiated previous to the 2d of February.

THE RESERVE GREENBACKS.

It is stated in official quarters as an answer to inquiries that it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to inflate the currency by keeping out permanently any part of the $44,000,000 of legal-tender reserve. But if, in the language of the law, the exigencies of the public interest shall require, he will not hesitate to act in accordance with his conviction that he has a right to make use of the reserve for temporary purposes in such contingency.

THE CONTUMACIOUS CREDIT MOBILIER WITNESS.

Mr. Joseph B. Stewart brought suit to-day against the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for $100,000 each, being sued separately for false imprisonment. The suit is not aimed against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms personally, though stated on the records, but is designed to test the power of either House to imprison a citizen for a matter not involving a question of privilege. Mr. Stewart has received letters from a number of prominent lawyers throughout the country, tendering their services. The case will be heard before the United States District Court.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were yesterday's Treasury balances: Currency, $2,963,417 91; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,985,000; coin, (including $24,582,980 in coin certificates,) $68,651,135 16.

Meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Government and Corporation Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad are in session to-day, and have re-elected Horace F. Clark President, and John Duff Vice-President. The directors adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet in Boston on the first Wednesday in June next. The following completes the organization:

Secretary and Treasurer—E. H. Rollins.

Executive Committee—Horace F. Clark, John Duff, Augustus Schell, Sidney Dillon, Oakes Ames, Royal E. Robbins, Jas. F. Wilson, (Government Director.)

Finance Committee—Oliver Ames, Augustus Schell, F. Gordon Dexter, George S. Bowdoin, Joseph Richardson, Elisha Atkins, S. C. Harrison, (Government Director.)

Land Grants—John Duff, Oakes Ames, F. Gordon Dexter, E. H. Baker, C. S. Bushnell, Frederick Nickerson, Hiram Price, (Government Director.)

Bridge Over the Missouri River—C. S. Bushnell, C. S. Chapman, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, D. S. Ruddock, (Government Director.)

Connecting Roads—Horace F. Clark, C. S. Bushnell, Oliver Ames, J. H. Millard, (Government Director.)

The reports were acted upon, except that of the Superintendent.

Attempt to Escape from Jail in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—John Adams, alias Brockie George, alias George Williams, and a cell companion named Smith made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the penitentiary this morning. They succeeded in getting out of the cell and reaching the yard, but when in the act of scaling the wall were recaptured. They had made a rope out of the bed-clothing with which to mount the wall. Smith made a key out of a piece of brass and opened the latches door leading into a small yard attached to the cell. The door opened from the outside, and by an ingenious contrivance of two sticks, to which was attached a small pully and key, the door was opened. Adams was sentenced on Dec. 19, to thirteen years' imprisonment for murderously assaulting detectives. Smith belongs to Chester, Penn., and had one year and a half to serve for burglary.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Crash on the Pennsylvania Road—Two Men Killed—Trains Delayed Six Hours.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a collision occurred at Portage Station, near the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The engineer on the freight-train, bound west, noticed on approaching the station an engine and tender standing on the main track, receiving water from a tank, but was unable to check the speed of his train, which was running at full speed, and prevent the disaster. The force with which the engines struck was so great that the one receiving water was hurled from the track as if it had been a plaything. George Beals, the engineer on the freight train, was killed instantly, and Patrick Darby, a brakeman, was so injured that he died shortly afterward. The fireman and several others were severely injured. The trains east and west were detained about six hours before the wreck was cleared away. Negligence on the part of the engineer of the engine taking water in not sending a flagman to signal the approaching train is assigned as the cause of the disaster.

The Injured by the Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6.—A dispatch to the *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the accident on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday, near Willow Grove Station:

A number of the wounded arrived at Columbus last night. T. M. Reels, of Scranton, Penn., injured in the right foot, received medical attention and continued his journey; H. J. Swift, of the firm of E. S. Mills & Co.; Mrs. George Thompson and daughter Fannie, Mrs. T. B. Clark and Mrs. J. J. Morris, all of New-York City, are stopping at the Neil House, Columbus; Mrs. Price, of Springfield, Mo., aged seventy-five years, had her leg broken, the flesh of the thigh lacerated, and her knee otherwise injured. She is in a dying condition. There were twenty persons injured, more or less. The two sleeping-cars were precipitated over an embankment sixteen feet high. Coal mine thieves made a raid on the wreck and stole valuables from some of the passengers.

[Private dispatches from Mrs. John J. Morris and Mrs. Thos. B. Clarke, wife and daughter of Alderman Morris, and Mrs. George Thompson and daughter to friends in this City, state that they are uninjured.]

Cars Thrown from the Track.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 6.—Last night's train from Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, was wrecked twelve miles south of Harrisburg by a broken rail. Two passenger-cars were thrown from the track—one against a hill and the other over an embankment. The stoves fell through the floors into the snow, thus preventing the wreck from taking fire. Three or four passengers were hurt, but none seriously, except a man from Michigan, who had a rib broken. The passengers were compelled to walk half a mile through the snow to reach the train sent from Harrisburg to their relief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

In Bloesburg, Penn.—Loss $100,000.

CORNING, N. Y., March 6.—By a fire at Bloesburg, Penn., which originated in the cellar of the fancy store of May & Silverman, cause not known, thirty-five buildings, containing about forty-five places of business, together with the Eagle Hotel, which comprises nearly the entire business portion of the town, were destroyed. Many of the buildings were occupied above the first floor by tenants. No one was injured. The loss undoubtedly will reach $100,000; insurance, probably $20,000. The buildings were on Main-street, both sides of which are in ashes. The weather was intensely cold, with a slight wind. The Odd-fellows' block, United States Hotel, and Baptist Church, which were situated south of the burnt district, were saved, as the fire moved northward. The following are the names of the parties who were burned out: J. S. Mitchell, Ryan Brothers, May & Silverman, B. A. Murray, J. A. Crane, James Tracy, S. B. Smyth, H. P. Erwing, W. T. Keagis, Jacob Miller, Hurley & Hayes, Morris Tuck, C. A. Yale & Co., E. Andrews, Z. Caldwell, J. C. Horton, J. A. Baskwell, A. Hickmer, the Eagle Hotel, Pomeroy Brothers & Smith, H. W. Holden, R. M. Zeley, J. L. Belden, the Post-office, Hasey & Goldsmith, Wilkins & Donnelly, Mrs. C. H. Goodsmith, A. Sharpe, John Martin, Drake & James, H. C. Smythe's house and office, H. Castello, J. M. Cowan, M. A. Derow, and two vacant stores. The Baptist Church, United States Hotel, and Odd-fellows' block were saved. The weather was bitter cold.

Twelve Buildings Destroyed at Lincoln, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A fire at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday, destroyed twelve frame buildings, occupied by E. Plumber, harness-maker; J. Smith, merchant tailor; Nash & Stockbridge, clothiers; D. P. Sadman, boot and shoe dealer; E. H. Evans, baker and confectioner; John Eaves, undertaker; G. F. Wolf & Co., gentlemen's furnishers; M. Gressheim, clothier; C. E. Ross, grocer; George Rea, milliner; S. M. Senes & Brother, news-dealers; J. J. Sharp, *Statesman* (newspaper) office; A. R. Culifield, photographer, and James T. Freeman, weekly newspaper office. The amount of loss is not stated, but it is almost total in every case, and the insurance is very light.

Murder of Two Girls on the Shoals Islands.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German girls, named Cornelia Chrisenton and Annetta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty Nose Island, one of the Shoals, last night, by Lewis Wagner, who has escaped. An ax was the weapon used in committing the horrible tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the murders, but he only got $15. Wagner left this city in the noon train for Boston. He is a large man, with light hair, and speaks with a foreign accent.

BOSTON, March 6.—A man supposed to be the murderer of the two German girls at Smutty Nose Island, Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, N. H., was arrested in this city this evening. He says his name is Lewis Wagner, and that he is from Portsmouth, but knows nothing of the murder. He is a Prussian.

A Night Affray in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—A desperate fight occurred at an early hour this morning, near the Douglas-place, in the southern part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half-drunken revelers who were making a disturbance on the street. Refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet, the officers each collared a man and started for the police station, whereupon the rest of the gang attacked one of the officers and beat him so that his life is despaired of. Other officers came to their comrades relief, and firing several shots into the crowd, succeeded in driving them off. Subsequently James and Patrick McVeigh, brothers of the party who attacked the officers, were found lying in the street at some distance from the scene of the fracas, each with pistol wounds, from which it is believed they will die. Several others of the party were arrested.

Cowhiding a Cincinnati Judge.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Judge Straub, of the Police Court, this morning sentenced a boy named Joe, alias "Kid" Lytle, to the workhouse for thirty days as a common thief. The boy is a notorious character and has been sentenced several times. This evening, when the Judge went to his room, Mrs. Lytle, the mother of "Kid," met him at the door and cowhided him severely. The alleged reason was that the Judge, in giving the sentence, referred to the bond robbery in Utica, N. Y., with which the boy was recently charged and tried for, but not convicted.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MOB.

Dastardly Outrage Upon a Civilized Community—Legitimate Outgrowth of the Warmoth-McEnery Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Last night, at a late hour, the first real military demonstration on the part of the McEnerytes took place, under the leadership of Col. Eugene Waggaman. It was done by an attack upon the Third District Police Station, situated on Chartres-street, near St. Peter-street, and opposite Jackson-square. The party, numbering between 200 and 300 men, all or nearly all armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, went to the station, and, after firing a few shots into the building, demanded a surrender. The Metropolitan Police answered the demand by a volley. This caused the McEnerytes to retreat and place patrols, to prevent communication with the besieged Metropolitans.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a detachment of Metropolitans, under the command of Col. Badger, the Chief, armed with Winchester rifles and accompanied by a twelve-pounder Napoleon gun, came to the scene of action, and without much delay charged upon the McEnerytes. After three rounds were discharged by the Metropolitans from this cannon, which were briskly responded to by the McEnerytes, Gen. Smith, of the United States Army, came up, with Col. Waggaman, who was in command of what was called the McEnery militia, and requested him to disperse his men, which was done.

Before this dispersing a large number of persons had been arrested and taken into the police-station as prisoners, where the most of them are still detained. It is known that in the conflict of last night two men were killed and a number were wounded, some of them mortally.

Armed attacks upon the Fifth Precinct and one or two others were threatened by the McEnerytes, but none was actually made except the one already mentioned.

The Seventh Precinct, which had been captured by the McEnerytes on Tuesday night, was to-day recaptured by the Metropolitans after a short skirmish. Two men were mortally wounded and several were taken prisoners.

Several gun-stores in the vicinity of the Third District Station were broken open, and the contents appropriated to the use of the McEnery mob. Great damage was done to property by the firing of rifle and cannon shots.

This morning, there were upward of 100 prisoners under arrest for alleged participation in the conflict.

To-day, the legal State Government took decided steps in enforcing its authority, by causing the arrest of McEnery and the officers alleged to have been elected upon the Fusion State ticket, who are acting as a State Government. The same action was also taken against the McEnery Legislature, which had been meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, and the members of that body are now held by the State authorities to answer a charge of treason against the State.

All is quiet in the city at the present writing, and no further trouble is anticipated. The Parish Grand Jury, to-morrow, will assume the investigation of the late cases of treason, riot, and usurpation on the part of McEnery and his party.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following: In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something of a serious nature was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed up by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling. Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that a movement of some sort was on foot. Bodies of men were assembling at different places in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely distributed. It was said on the street that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery 4,000 men. Early in the afternoon, an increased number of bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion. A company of about 100 had assembled at the lower part of Camp-street, another on Poydras and Magazine, and another gathering was reported in the neighborhood of the Sugar Shed. About 9½ P. M. a squad of militia moved down Royal-street, and emerging into the plaza in front of St. Louis' Cathedral, fired into the station-house. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing Col. Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some 300 men. Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse-street, Peter with St. Ann, at the head of St. Peters-street, and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets. There was also a guard placed at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets. After the first brush the station-house was closed and bolted. The stores of Mr. P. Durand, J. Gaillfoux, and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia, and the contents appropriated. At about 9¾ P. M. Gen. Badger, with three companies of police, numbering eighty men each, and one piece of artillery, formed at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours. When they reached Toulouse-street the firing commenced, a raking fire being delivered from the corner of Jefferson-street. The police returned the fire, but in confusion, and had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry firing for about fifteen minutes, when at last the gun was gotten into position and discharged twice down Chartres-street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied, and the firing was resumed. A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson-square, the police remaining on Chartres-street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. At 10 o'clock the militia were being rapidly remforced from all quarters of the city, the squads moving in the direction of Jackson-square. So far as known, one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

Lieut. King, of Gen. Emory's staff, arrived on the scene of action, at the corner of St. Peter and Levee streets, at 1½ o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that this was not a mob, but real citizens of New-Orleans. Col. Ogden and Gen. Waggaman coming up, the United States officer informed them that he came from Gen. Emory, and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding, at the same time, that Gen. Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Col. Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the court buildings, would be permitted to pass through the lines with his men. The officer said he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Col. Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but his efforts were of no avail. We learn that about this time, Gen. Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by Gen. Smith, of the United States Army, in front of the cathedral. Gen. Smith requested Gen. Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse, which the latter at once complied with, remarking at the same time to Smith, "Despite your courtesy I cannot say that I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that Gen. Waggaman surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterward the crowd gradually dispersed and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873.

Gen. W. H. Emory, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Seventh Precinct Station was recaptured by the Metropolitans at 2½ o'clock this morning. Gen. Badger, with fifty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and, making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced toward it and sent Officer Murphy to demand its surrender. Before the officer reached the police-station the attacking party were received with a volley from the shot-guns of perhaps seventy-five men, and immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated, and the police, rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball having penetrated his abdomen. Another man, named Ernst Livandais, was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to the drug-store opposite the station, where a physician attended him. No hope is entertained of his recovery. the attending physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily to be expected.

At 3½ o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour retired to the upper portion of the Market-house, leaving a strong guard on duty.

Ten o'clock, Thursday.—The city is perfectly quiet this morning, and no trouble is apprehended to-day. It is now stated that Gov. McEnery did not authorize the movement by the militia last night. The Metropolitan Police are in quiet possession of the city, with United States troops in easy supporting distance. The militia have all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack of last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been with a view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg Government.

Head-Quarters of the Cabal Seized and the Mock Speaker in Custody.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6—Noon.—The Kellogg Metropolitan Police, armed as infantry, have just taken possession of Odd-fellows' Hall, where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Monoure, the Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the First Precinct Police Station. About 100 Metropolitans occupy Lafayette-square. There is considerable excitement, and a large crowd has gathered about the square and Odd-fellow's hall.

Prompt Restoration of Order by the Police and the Troops.

WASHINGTON, March, 6.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard from Gov. Kellogg:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 5.—An armed mob of several hundred attacked the Third Police Station and Court building. We had about 100 police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off. It is reported killing and wounding several. Gen. Badger, with a force came upon their rear, capturing and disarming a large number. The police stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. They are scattering to their homes. The mob were distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them.

Gen. Sherman received the following this afternoon:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Since my dispatch of 11¾, the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the trouble here. (Signed,)

W. W. EMORY, Colonel, commanding.

After the Fight—Effect of the Fire—Gen. Emory to Mr. McEnery.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6—6 P. M.—Large numbers of people, this morning, visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of canister is visible in two or three places. Several of the iron columns of the balcony of the building on the corner of St. Peter and Charles streets are perforated, and one was knocked down and broken in splinters. The railing of Jackson-square is also broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This gives a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire. The police hold the street immediately in front of the station. They are armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by United States soldiers, who have their guns stacked in the court-yard, with several men guarding them. People are constantly entering the office inquiring for friends and relatives. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptional instances, was refused. About fifty citizens or militia, who participated in last night's affray, were arrested, charged with violating the act of Congress passed April 20, 1871, section 2 of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, volume 17, United States at large. They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on $1,000 bail each.

The city is very quiet this evening, and it is believed no further demonstration will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

The following correspondence explains itself:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 4, 1873.

To Major-Gen. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the action of the Metropolitan Police Force of this city, in the seizure of the Odd Fellows' Hall this morning, and the armed prevention by the police of the assembly of the Legislature of this State in the State Hall, meets with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this occupation of that building. I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN McENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

Hon. John McEnery:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, in which you ask—(Here follows the contents of Mr. McEnery's letter.)

In reply I have to state that the seizure of the said building by the Metropolitan Police was without my knowledge, and made without a conference with me. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of the building, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Gov. Kellogg, and of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by him, and any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most assuredly consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding,
Brevet Major-General.

The telegram alluded to above is the one received from Gen. Sherman last night, which was sent hence this morning.

Adjournment of the State Legislature Sine Die.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6—10½ P. M.—Mr. Monoure and the other members of the Fusion Legislature who were arrested this forenoon by the Metropolitan Police, were released soon afterward.

The Fusion Legislature met this afternoon at the St. James Hotel, and passed a joint resolution protesting, in the name of the people, against the interference of the military arm of the United States Government in capturing the State troops and in again supporting the city police in the seizure of the State House, Odd-fellows' Hall, the place of meeting of the General Assembly at the time of its session, and in debarring therefrom the members of the General Assembly, and in violently seizing and imprisoning members of their body; and they call the serious attention of Congress and the people of the Union to these oppressive, dangerous and arbitrary measures.

The Kellogg Legislature adjourned, at 10 o'clock to-night, *sine die*.

At this hour, 10½ o'clock, the city is very quiet.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The trains east and west in Nova Scotia are still blockaded.

The steam-ship Mississippi sailed from Halifax, N. S., for Liverpool, yesterday.

The steam-ship Tiger left Newfoundland for Halifax, yesterday, disabled.

The steamer Easby has been reported at Halifax, N. S., and sails to-day for New-York.

The thermometer at Newburg, N. Y., indicated 14° below zero at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Mississippi Valley Dental Association resolved to hold their next session in St. Louis, March 4, 1874.

Mr. Sumner was in his seat in the Senate, yesterday, looking much better than he did a few weeks ago.

On Wednesday morning the mercury at Poughkeepsie was 8° below zero, and yesterday morning it was 8° below.

The Providence print cloth market is quiet and rather easier; sales at 7¾c. @7½c. for standard and extra sixty-four squares.

There has been no train from St. John, over the Intercolonial Railroad, for ten days. There are twenty feet of snow in some of the cuttings.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's new iron steam-ship Colima was successfully launched from Roach's ship-yard at Chester, Penn., yesterday.

Major Leland has purchased the Grand Central Hotel, Saratoga N. Y., and will open it on the 1st of June under the name of the Grand Hotel, Congress Park, Saratoga.

Timothy Bishop, the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and for many years in the West India trade at New-Haven, Conn., died there yesterday at the age of ninety-five.

The Chief of Police of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has received intelligence that a stray insane man, named Martin Powers, is held at Cohoes to await the application of his relatives.

Moses P. Handy, of Richmond, has been nominated by the Governor, and indorsed by several Virginia members of Congress, as commissioner from Virginia to the Vienna Exposition.

There is a lively contest over the Customs Collectorship of Baltimore. The prominent candidates are Gen. Adam E. King and Washington Booth, the effort being to displace Collector Thomas.

Mr. Riddle, as counsel for Mr. Page, the Kansas banker, against Mr. York, who brought the charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy, yesterday, withdrew the suits of replevin in Washington. It is the intention of the plaintiff to take legal measures in Kansas.

While Deputy Sheriffs Thompson and Walters, of De Kalb County, Mo., while attempting to arrest William Groomer, last Monday, were attacked by a party, and Walters was shot and killed. A little boy was severely wounded.

A man giving his name as J. H. Walters was arrested and lodged in the Anderson (Ind.) jail on Wednesday, charged with robbing and burning the Bee Line Railroad depot in that place. There was found in his trunk $7,500 worth of tickets of that line.

A man named Bennett, a brother of one of the proprietors of Bennett, Moore & Co.'s mills at Tolono, Ill., was caught in the belting of the machinery, and drawn three times between the shaft and ceiling, a space only eight inches wide, terribly crushing and mangling him

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report on the Coinage and Currency—Bulkhead and Pier Lines—The Sound Steamers.

The Chamber of Commerce met, yesterday afternoon, William E. Dodge in the chair.

A communication from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage and Currency, was read. It contained a statement of facts with respect to the Coinage bill recently passed by Congress. The bill, as introduced early in 1872, proposed to reduce the weight of the then existing silver dollar from 412½ to 384 grains. The House passed the bill in that shape, but it was delayed in the Senate for the purpose of considering an amendment suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, making the weight of the silver dollar equivalent to the five-franc silver coin of Europe, by adding less than one-half of one per cent. to the weight proposed in the bill.

In October, 1872, the National Board of Trade assembled in New-York, concurred unanimously in the suggestions of the Chamber, and in December, 1872, the Finance Committee of the Senate reported the amendment, with important modifications, proposing the discontinuance of the use of the silver dollar as a portion of the currency of the United States, and to internationalize the silver half-dollar by fixing its weight at twelve and a half metrical grammes, so that two half-dollars would be equivalent to the five-franc piece. The committee proposed a further amendment, providing for the coinage, solely for purposes of commerce and not for currency, of a heavy silver trade dollar, to weigh 420 grains, exceeding its value—by 37-100 of a cent—the Mexican dollar, now bearing a considerable premium. The bill thus amended passed the Senate, and was approved by the President.

Mr. Ruggles suggests a preliminary unification of silver coin as a means of facilitating the eventual unification of the different coinages of gold.

The paper, in closing, repeats the declaration at St. Helena, by Napoleon, that "among the civilizing agencies most needed in Europe was a common money;" and adds that during the four years ending June, 1871, the foreign commerce of the port of New-York by exports, imports, and re-exports of gold and silver coin and bullion amounted to $271,046 929; that of San Francisco to $27 343 662; New-Orleans, $5,500,699; Boston, $1,993,859, and Philadelphia, $426,648. The act above alluded to takes effect, by its terms, on the 1st of April.

On motion the communication of Mr. Ruggles was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members of the board, together with copies of the act referred to in it.

Mr. George W. Blunt, chairman of the committee having consideration of the subject of bulkheads and pier lines, presented a communication and resolutions in favor of returning to the exterior bulkhead and pier lines established by the act of April 27, 1857, and taking from any and all parties the power to alter and encroach upon the said lines for any purpose whatever. Mr. Blunt stated that there is now a bill to this effect before the Legislature.

Mr. Dowd warmly opposed the motion, and quite a discussion followed. The resolution was finally amended so as not to apply to Brooklyn, and adopted.

Mr. Blunt then submitted the majority report of Committee No. 4, on the subject of stopping the Sound steamers above Coriear's Hook. The report was as follows:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Your committee to whom was referred the question of stopping the Sound steamers above Coriear's Hook, on the East River, respectfully report that the main arguments in favor of the proposition appear to be:

First—The danger to life and property arising from the passage of large steam-boats through the narrow branch of the East River, crossing the tracks of the numerous ferries, with their large freight of human life, and of the small craft which are constantly passing to and fro on the river.

Second—The delay and expense imposed upon passengers on said boats in being brought to the extreme lower end of the City, and then oblized to procure conveyance back again to the neighborhood of the hotels, which are mostly up-town.

Third—The occupancy by these steamers of berths, which should be assigned to large steam-ships and other sea-going vessels, which cannot conveniently be elsewhere (in our City) accommodated—thus driving them, in some instances, over to neighboring cities for those accommodations which could be furnished in this City were the present movement successful.

Fourth—The probability (verging on certainty) that a removal of these steamer lines themselves would be benefited by the change.

Fifth—The fact that said change, beside greatly facilitating the operations of our foreign commerce, without ignoring any other, will bring into the line of improvement property which is now of very little practical use to anybody. That the proposed change of the landing-place of the Sound steamers would add another argument in favor of City steam inter-communication, and help to hasten the establishment of rapid transit within the Metropolis.

Sixth—The reasons in favor of such a change are not bounded by the relative interests of different localities as they exist to-day, but look to a safe, economical, and comprehensive plan for the regulation of our port through all future time.

Seventh—Some of the lines of steamers coming through the Sound have already located their landings in the East River, and will undoubtedly, in any interest and with advantage to all. The objections urged are, first, that the Legislature has no power thus to determine where vessels shall have berths assigned to them. This hardly needs a reply. It is, in effect, saying that the State cannot create regulations for its own ports. In fact, berths are now so assigned to canal-boats on the East River and to some steam-boat lines on the North River. Second, The dismissal from the proposed landings from the warehouses where the goods are stored or received. To this it may be replied that the warehouses are one and three quarter miles from the proposed East River landings, and one-half mile from the present landings on the North River. But then the latter are generally crowded, owing to the multiplicity of business carried on in the lower parts of the City, and the occupancy of so much of the streets by horse railroads. And carts have frequently to halt over an hour for their turn to load or discharge the goods, while at the proposed landing there need be no such delay. The difference of time gained by landing (about ten minutes) more than balances the difference of distance. Beside the gain of forty minutes earlier landing, passengers would be much nearer and more convenient to the hotels, the centre of population, than at the present landings, and the streets through which they must pass would not be crowded with vehicles, as they now are. This saving of time applies with especial force to those going to Brooklyn—generally a large per centage of the whole. The committee, therefore, recommend the chamber to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York the regular lines of steamers coming into this City through Long Island Sound should have landing places in the East River, above Coriear's Hook, and the chamber will favor all necessary legislation to secure this as one of the regulations of the port.

After the Secretary had concluded the reading of this report, Mr. Paul N. Spofford, a member of the committee, read a minority report. He submits as his grounds for dissenting from the majority, that to prevent the Sound steamers from passing through East River, below Coriear's Hook, would increase the expense and delay in the delivery of their cargoes, by far the larger portion of which are intended for the South and West. He was opposed to any arbitrary measure imposing trammels on commerce. A vast delay and heavy expenditure would be incurred, in the cross town transportation of cargoes in carts, trucks, &c. The great evil of our crowded streets, at the Fulton-street and Canal-street intersections of Broadway, would be aggravated, and the employment of an unusual number of lighters to carry portions of the merchandise around to North River, would make the navigation of the East River still more difficult and dangerous. The report concludes by declaring the proposed step to be "an outrage upon the commerce of the whole country, and an assumption of power on our part with respect to the rights of citizens of other States which there is no propriety nor justice in our attempting."

After a brief discussion, both reports were, on motion, accepted, and the majority report was adopted.

Resolutions of respect and condolence were offered by Mr. Isaac Green Pierson, and adopted, on the death of the senior member of the board, Mr. Rickson W. Field, which occurred in Rome, Italy, on the 12th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The resolutions were ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Col. Elliott F. Sheppard offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber, appreciating the high character of Hon. Andrew H. Green, for probity and financial ability, and his eminent services to this City as Controller of the City and County, most heartily recommend him for continuance in the latter office.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the Chamber is not influenced by any political or partisan considerations, but only by a desire that the important financial interests of this City should be wisely, economically, and honestly administered.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Geo. W. Lane, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

Staten Island.

The following earnest appeal on behalf of a most useful and well-administered charity on the island appears in the *Richmond County Gazette*:

THE S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY IN DANGER.

This institution, which has for years relieved the poor of Staten Island, without charge, in case of sickness, burns, wounds, and other accidents, is now itself in a suffering condition for want of means, and appeals to all who are interested in the noble work of aiding suffering humanity, to come forward and give as liberally as they can in order to provide food and other necessaries for the patients now in the hospital. In all the world there is no more beneficent and necessary a charity, and dependr s almost entirely on voluntary contributions, with no authorized solicitor, an appeal is thus made to the public, and the gratitude of the poor relieved sufferers will surely follow those who aid us in our efforts. Contributions may be sent to Miss Ensinger, Stapleton, or to Wisner H. Townsend Treasurer, No. 30 Reade-street, New-York, or to either of the following trustees: Tompkins Westervelt, H. R. Baltzer, R. B. Whittemore, W. Harmon Brown, George S. Scofield, Francis G. Shaw, O. D. Jewett, John D. Dix, T. M. Rianhard, John H. Pool.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Decision of Judge Blatchford on Mrs. Fisk's Application for an Injunction—The Order Granted.

In the case of Lucy D. Fisk, executrix of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and others, in which a motion for an injunction was made before Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, the Judge yesterday filed his opinion granting the injunction. The decision says:

It appears from the papers that the profits growing out of one of the contracts must have reached the proper recipients through the medium of the Credit Mobilier of America, as assignee and owner of such contract, so as to make that corporation, as such, liable to refund, in their suits, to the plaintiff, and to those on whose behalf the suit is brought, and to the Union Pacific Railway Company, as creditors of such corporation for such profits, if any defendant is liable so to respond. It also satisfactorily appears that the Credit Mobilier of America has some property, and that it has made an attempt to procure its dissolution. The property of corporations is held in trust for creditors, and may be exempted by them, into whosesoever hands it may come, as well after as before the dissolution of the corporation, unless it may have come to the hands of bona fide purchasers. Hence the capital stock of a corporation, is deemed a trust fund for all its debts; and a stockholder cannot entitle himself to any dividend or share of such capital stock until all the debts are paid. If the capital stock should be divided, leaving any debts unpaid, every stockholder receiving his share of the capital stock, would through a court of equity, be held liable pro rata to contribute to the discharge of such debts out of the funds in his hands. Upon the principle that the property of a corporation is held by its officer in trust, to be applied to the discharge of the legal debts of such corporation, courts of equity interfere to restrain such officer from applying such property to illegal purposes, and to compel restitution where any illegal application has been made. The pursuit of the stock-holders may make it necessary to retain jurisdiction over the corporation. It cannot be permitted that, after jurisdiction has been acquired in this suit over this corporation, it should be permitted to take steps to evade such jurisdiction by procuring its own dissolution.

The provisions of section 5, of the act of March 2, 1793, that a writ of injunction shall not be granted to stay proceedings in any court of a State, has never been held to have, and cannot properly be construed to have, any application except to proceedi gs begun in a court of a State before the proceedings are commenced in the Federal court; otherwise, after suit brought in a Federal court, a party defendant could, by resorting to a suit in a State court, defeat, in many ways, the effective jurisdiction and action of the Federal court, after it had obtained full jurisdiction of person and subject matter. Moreover, the provision of the act of 1793 must be construed in connection with the provision of section 34 of the act of Sept. 24, 1789, that the Federal courts shall have power to issue all writs which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions. It may properly be considered as necessary for the continued exercise of the jurisdiction of this court over the corporation in question that it should be restrained from taking steps in the State courts to put itself out of existence. The injunction asked for is proper, to restrain the corporation from taking any proceedings for its own dissolution, for the appointment of a receiver of its effects, or for the distribution thereof among any of its stockholders or any other persons, and from making any distribution or transfer of any of its effects. If this injunction shall at any time interfere with the doing by the corporation of anything which it ought properly be allowed to do application may be made to modify it.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Vienna Exposition—Condition of the City Prison—Railroad Tracks.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair. Mr. Morris offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner on Arts and Sciences to report on the advisability of the Clerk of the Common Council depositing with the Historical Society for safe keeping a letter of George Washington, dated May 2, 1775.

A memorial of the committee of the Department of Public Instruction, to whom was intrusted the representation of the common school system of the Metropolis at the Vienna Exposition, was received, asking that some pecuniary provision may be made to enable the committee to execute the task intrusted to it.

Mr. Reilly said there was no time to make any appropriation now. He would move, however, that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance, and the motion was adopted.

A memorial for the change of the name of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, to Central Park-avenue, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Works to inspect the condition of the Tombs, or City Prison, report what repairs or alterations are necessary thereto, and who is responsible for the present condition of the building, was adopted.

A remonstrance was received against the repaving of Seventy-first and Twenty-second streets, said streets being in good order.

A communication was received from the Controller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the City holds a lease, expiring on May 1 next, of the building No. 100 Wavereyplace, at a rental of $6,000 per annum, but pe has refused to pay the rent, having doubts of the legality of the lease. The paper was placed on file.

The resolution directing the removal of the tracks of the Sixth-avenue Railroad on the west side of College-place, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The board then adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen also met yesterday, but did nothing beyond appointing a conference committee on the appointments of Commissioners of Deeds.

More City Employes Seeking Pay—Issue of Writs of Mandamus.

Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., as counsel for Daniel O'Brien, applied to Judge Fancher in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay O'Brien $1,500, balance of salary as Crier of the Superior Court. The application was opposed on the ground that by a statute subsequent to O'Brien's appointment, but four officers to each branch of the court were allowed, and such officers had been appointed without including O'Brien. The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

In the same court application was made for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay Louis Kasinsky, interpreter of the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, four months' salary at the rate of $3,500. The defense was that the Controller had offered to pay at the rate of $2,000 a year, but disputed the legality of the excess, which had been authorized by the Board of Supervisors. The Judge granted a mandamus directing payment at the rate of $2,000 a year, leaving the question of the legality of the excess to be determined subsequently.

In the same court application was also made to compel Controller Green to pay John A. Thompson, a special messenger in the office of the District-Attorney, $20 deducted from his salary, on the ground that he had earned that money as an inspector of elections, and it was in violation of law for a City or County officer to hold two offices. The Judge ordered a peremptory mandamus to issue to compel payment of the $20, holding that Thompson was an employe, not an officer.

In the matter of the paving of South Fifth-avenue, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Fancher issued an alternative writ of mandamus, directing the Controller to show cause why the reserve seventy per cent of the contract price should not be paid.

Judge Barrett issued a peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to pay to John Mulally, of the Board of Health, the advance pay from $5,000 to $10,000, less twenty per cent.

Judge Barrett denied a mandamus to compel payment for materials furnished for the new Court-house. The decision was based on the fact that the appropriation was exhausted.

Vienna Exhibition—The Loading of the Guard Stopped for Want of Funds.

Want of funds, yesterday, forced the United States Commissioner to stop the loading of the vessel at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, now being freighted with goods for the Vienna Exhibition. Though Gen. Van Buren has at last received official notification of the fact of the appropriation of $200,000, as yet not a penny has been placed at his disposition, and as storekeepers and longshoremen refuse to load ships without immediate pay, the work must therefore cease until the money comes.

At last a hope is entertained in regard to the American Art Exhibition at Vienna, that it will have a better solution than was apprehended. The committee from the National Academy of Design, from the want of a paid commissioner, having found it impossible to collect the pictures, it is probable that a number of New-York gentlemen, well known as distinguished connoisseurs and patrons of art, will endeavor to form a gallery of the choicest works of American art, to be sent abroad. It is sincerely to be hoped that this committee will succeed, and that one of the most remarkable evidences of American progress will add its lustre to this exhibition.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Address of Mr. Beach for the Defense.

The trial of John Scannel for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The evidence on both sides was stated to have been closed, and Mr. Beach proceeded to sum up the case on the part of the prisoner. His address, which lasted the entire day, was eloquent, earnest, and argumentative, and, whatever may be its effect, it was generally regarded as the ablest appeal that the circumstances of the case for the defense admitted of. In commencing, he referred to the first impressions which society generally received in a case of homicide, and as an instance of the danger which might result from being influenced by public sentiment and feeling he drew attention to the case of Foster, whose death sentence had just been postponed. Two years ago the public and the public journals were crying out for his blood; but these expressions of public feeling have now been modified, and the newspapers have discovered that there were elements in the case which might warrant a reprieve. The papers which cried loudest for his speedy execution were now foremost in the recommendation that he be spared, and that he be imprisoned for life. He did not propose to ask any appeal to their morbid sympathies; he would not ask them to swerve from the strictest line of stern justice, but, guided by its light and actuated by its spirit, to do their duty honestly between the people and the prisoner. The law did not appear as an avenging scourge, but as an inquiring agent. He considered that one of the grandest scenes that could be imagined was the majesty of a great and powerful people arrayed against one man, not to persecute and hunt him down, but to hear his defense patiently, and magnanimously seal out to him impartial justice. He adverted to what he termed the cold-blooded assassination of Florence Scannell by Donohoe, and the impossibility of bringing the murderer to justice, because of the security in which his political power hedged him. The mind of the prisoner, already disordered from the shock it received by the assassination of a brother whom he loved beyond everything in the world, became maddened by the failure of justice in the case of Donohoe, and he was before God and man irresponsible for his acts. If people who had read the accounts of the shooting of Donohoe, dressed up in all the horrors of newspaper criminal reports, could have cast their eyes over the path of the prisoner for the two years preceding that event, commencing with the shooting of his brother Florence, and if they allowed their hearts to enter into his suffering, he was convinced they would not have gone to the box to sit in the recollection of their first impressions. He was certain the evidence had shown them how false were the details of the shooting of Donohoe, how perverted were the statements of the antecedent circumstances, and how erroneous were the first impressions they entertained. He prefaced his review of the evidence by expressing the belief that the shooting of Donohoe was purely done in self-defense, and proceeded to take up the testimony of the principal witnesses *seratim*, pointing out discrepancies in the case for the prosecution which he claimed the cross-examination developed. He distinctly pointed out the difference of opinion among foreign physicians as to insanity, yet they all substantially agreed that such persons were not raving lunatics were so diseased mentally as to be irresponsible for their acts, and human justice could not reach those thus afflicted by the hand of God. He cited from Dr. Dean's treatise to controvert the testimony of Dr. Cross, and claimed, upon numerous authorities, that the action of an insane person so frequently varied that while in the house the manner of his behavior might be so marked as to call the attention of his friends to it. Strangers, and even professional men, might be entirely deceived. He called attention to the case of Cole, who committed homicide under an uncontrollable impulse produced by the infidelity of his wife, and who was held irresponsible, and submitted as a fact established by science and law, that there must be ability to comprehend the moral character of the act committed, and the power of will to restrain the impulse, before a murder can be said to be committed. Sickles was held to be insane for but one moment, and in that moment, maddened by the faithlessness of his wife, he committed murder. With the completion of the homicide, his intellect returned, and instead of being now a lunatic he was one of the greatest dignitaries of the country, and our representative at the proudest nation in Europe. Contrast the cases of Sickles and Cole with that of Scannell, where the evidences of mental disease clustered round his whole history—and to send this man, in the face of the circumstances which exonerated the others, to the gallows, would be a travesty that would shock the sense of the State. Counsel drew a very pathetic picture of the affection of the prisoner for his brother Florence—an affection which amounted almost to a disease—and this affection, when worked upon by the cowardly and dastardly assassination of Florence, produced mental aberration. That stand he took in the defense of Scannell. At this point of Mr. Beach's address the Court adjourned.

Fires.

At 2¼ P. M. on the 4th inst. a signal of fire from No. 119 West Thirty-first-street was received at No. 1,908 Broadway, the Thirty-fifth District office of the American District Telegraph Company. One of the company's policemen, with a National Fire Extinguisher, was on the spot in three minutes, and subdued the flames. Before the fire was entirely quenched the Fire Department was on hand, and the hook and ladder company rendered assistance; but the engines were not required. The flames were caused by a defective flue. Damage trifling.

At 9¼ P. M. on the same day a fire signal from No. 1,373 Broadway was received at No. 649 Sixth-avenue, the Thirty-eighth District office of the American District Telegraph Company. It was answered by a policeman with a National Fire Extinguisher. The fire caught, as is supposed, from sparks coming down the chimney and setting fire to a bed, which, together with bedstead, dresses, carpet, &c., was destroyed. The room was thoroughly on fire when the policeman arrived, but the flames were completely extinguished before the arrival of the Department, and the policeman was back in the office at 9¼ o'clock—absent fifteen minutes." Damage estimated by owners at $100.

The American District Telegraph Company keeps a supply of extinguishers in all of its offices, and are having constructed for each district office carriages capable of carrying two of the National Fire Extinguishers, and a dozen charges for them, together with 500 feet of hose, axes, bars, and all the paraphernalia of a fire brigade in miniature. The company's aim is to attack a fire before it gains headway, and it has been singularly successful in the past three months, in a very quiet but effective way, in putting out many fires, which with less prompt treatment might have become serious conflagrations.

What with its messenger service, (which is immeasureably superior to any other ever organised in New-York,) its night patrol, its special police, and its fire department, the American District Telegraph Company is rapidly becoming one of the most popular "institutions" of the day.

The Opening of Seventy-Seventh-Street.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Mr. Cooper in the chair, in regard to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street to Riverside Park. Mr. Fernando Wood appeared, and said that he owned forty-eight lots in the immediate neighborhood, and his brother was also a large property owner. His (Mr. Wood's) house, a revolutionary relic, stood right in the line of the street. There could be no necessity, at any rate for some time to come, for opening Seventy-seventh-street. The street above was already open. He would not object to the cutting through of Seventy-sixth-street. He also referred to the proposed improvements of West-side-avenue, which, he said, they intended to make like the Boulevard, and to have laid with Telford pavement. He thought these improvements would increase the value of lots nearly $5,000 each.

The committee said they would reconsider the matter, and adjourned.

A Gambler Before the Mayor.

Yesterday the complaint of Levi Knowles, a dealer in insect-powder, who alleges that he was defrauded of $225 at the gambling-house of Walter J. Jowell, No. 225 Broadway, was heard before Mayor Havemeyer. Knowles complained that he was induced to enter the house by a "roper-in" named Dusenberry, and that he lost everything he staked. The Mayor considered the evidence sufficient to warrant him in committing Jowell, in default of $1,000 bail.

Coroner's Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan in the case of Wm. Bracken, aged twenty-eight, who died on the 1st inst. from the effects of injuries sustained while wrestling with James Kelly the day before. As it was evident that nobody was to blame, the jury exonerated Kelly by a verdict of accidental death.

Wm. Tenney, aged fifty-two, dropped dead yesterday in Avenue B, while on his way to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. Coroner Kessler held an inquest and obtained a verdict of death from natural causes.

James Curlohan, aged fifty, a blind man, died suddenly yesterday at No. 48½ Mulberry-street. Coroner Kessler ascertained that death was caused by exposure and indulgence in liquor.

Michael Holoran died suddenly yesterday at Ninteeth-street and Fourth-avenue. Coroner Kessler was notified.

George Otis, aged sixteen, and a resident of East New-York, died at Centre-street Hospital from effects of injuries sustained on the 4th inst. by being run over by a Bleecker-street car. An inquest will be held by Coroner Keenan to-day.

Wm. J. Pudsley, aged three years, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 238 East Fifty-fourth-street, of convulsions, and Wm. Farrell, aged seventy-two, died of old age at No. 231 Mott-street. Coroner Kessler will hold inquests.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Apprehensions of High Water in the Rivers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 4.

Over 100 inches of snow have fallen in this vicinity this Winter, and it now lies in the woods and on the hills over four feet in depth, on the level. The Delaware River is closed for the third time during the same period, the ice now being about four inches thick here, and at points up the stream seams are crossing on the ice. Those who have experimented say that the snow now on the ground yields, on being melted, fifty per cent. of water, and apprehension of heavy floods is general now, even if the snow goes off gradually. Many roads are so completely blockaded by drifts that there is no possibility of driving over them, the last two snows—Saturday and Sunday last—having drifted the worst. On the Milford-road, a mile below here, a drift, a mile long and nearly six feet deep, blockaded all travel for a day. Hon. D. M. Van Auken, of Milford, and another gentleman from New-York, leaving from Milford to this place, were snow-bound some hours in this drift, and only by the greatest exertion succeeded in getting through. Mr. Van Auken fainted from exhaustion on reaching Port Jervis. On the road leading from this place to villages in Sussex County, New-Jersey, there are drifts twenty-five feet high, through which tunnels are dug for the passage of teams. One of these tunnels is 100 feet long.

Yesterday the loose snow that fell the night before to the depth of three inches, drifted all the roads shut that had just been opened from the storm of Friday and Saturday. The passenger-train which left here on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway at 1 o'clock yesterday, ran into a snow-bank three miles north of this place. The snow drifted in behind it, and rendered it impossible for the train to proceed either way. All efforts to shovel it out failing, one of the passengers returned to Port Jervis on foot, reaching here about 5 o'clock, and informed Superintendent Heller of the situation of the train. He dispatched a locomotive with men to assist in getting the train out. The relief engine was blockaded within a quarter of a mile of the train, and is unable to get either way. Another gang of men was sent to the scene of the blockade this forenoon, but the train cannot be released before to-night. The road was clear when the train came from Monticello in the forenoon. To-day it is drifted shut for miles.

The mountain roads of this, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties are now utterly impassable. Great suffering is the consequence among farmers and teamsters. Lumber hauling, which has been rendered extremely difficult all Winter, is now completely abandoned. In the Beech-woods no trace of a road can be found. From Ulster County the same reports come. Roads are impassable, and business of all kinds seriously affected. The drifts have made sad work on the Midland and New-York and Kingston Railroads. Trains have been thrown from the track, and great delay and damage are the result. In the lumber regions of the Upper Delaware great avalanches of snow from the mountains have filled the roads, and mills and dwellings have, in some places, been placed in great danger. Between Liberty Falls and Summitville, on the Midland, trains have been unable to run for three days.

On the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad the drifts are very heavy. Near Otego a passenger-train was thrown by the snow down a steep embankment, wrecking the entire train. Several passengers were severely injured, but none fatally. A brakeman, who was on the baggage-car, was thrown violently against a red-hot stove, burning him seriously, and rendering him unconscious. The passengers were exposed six hours to fearful weather, when another train took them aboard. Trains on the Erie are from six to ten hours late, and business on that road is consequently badly interrupted.

Our Military Guests—Parade and Reception Yesterday.

An animated scene was presented at the depot in Jersey City early yesterday morning, where a large assemblage of spectators had congregated in expectation of the return of several companies of military from Washington, where they had been to attend the inauguration ceremonies of President Grant. Owing to some interruptions in travel between here and Washington, the through train on which were the West Point Cadets, which left Washington at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, did not reach Jersey City until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Fifth Regiment, the Second Connecticut, the Old Guards, the Boston Lancers, and the Albany Burgess Corps also arrived yesterday morning. The St. Louis National Guard arrived a little later.

On this side of the river all was bustle and excitement. The parade of the military was looked for with much interest by large assemblies at the Battery and on the streets, and especially on the main thoroughfare, Broadway. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark, met as early 7½ o'clock at their armory, and equipped themselves in readiness to escort the West Pointers on their arrival in New-York. The regiment, 700 strong, took up position on the Battery at 9 o'clock. The West Point Cadets, on their arrival, at 11½, breakfasted at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. They were then escorted up Broadway to the Eight-street to the armory of the Seventh Regiment. Resting here for a couple of hours, and after partaking of an excellent collation, the Cadets again formed in line, and escorted by the Seventh, marched to the depot.

The marching of the Cadets was perfect; not a break occurred in the ranks during the entire route. The colored cadet was an object of considerable notice. The procession reached the depot at 2¾ o'clock, and left for West Point in a special train.

The Boston Lancers were greeted with a salute by the Old Guards of this City on their arrival here. The Lancers breakfasted at the Astor House, and left at 5 P. M. for Boston. They numbered 150 men. The Second Connecticut Regiment and Albany Burgess Corps also left for their homes on the evening trains. The Fifth Regiment debarked at Debrosses-street Ferry, and proceeding to their armory, then dispersed.

Company A of the St. Louis Guard, was received by Companies B and F of the Twenty-second Infantry, and escorted to their quarters in the City. The company will sojourn here for a day or two.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

Ex-Mayor Hall appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, to argue the case of "General" Greenthal, the complications of which have already been reported in THE TIMES. Mr. Hall admitted that the prisoner had been tried and convicted of a felony; had served a portion of his sentence, but had been ordered a new trial by the General Term, and had been brought down from State Prison for that purpose. While admitting also that the indictment under which the prisoner had been tried was perfectly legal, and that the action of the prosecution was in accordance with the established rules of courts of justice, counsel asserted, in alluding to the celebrated Bedford jury, by whom the prisoner was convicted, that the jury was not a jury, that they were not known to the Judge, and were an entirely illegal body. The court by which the prisoner was sentenced, counsel claimed to be irregular and illegal.

Mr. Hall, in the course of a long address, quoted legal authorities in support of his argument that Greenthal, having already been tried and convicted, could not again be placed in jeopardy.

Assistant District-Attorney Rollins replied to the argument of counsel for the prisoner, contending that Greenthal, having been tried and convicted by a jury which had been held to be illegal, had, in fact, never been tried at all, and consequently could not have been put in jeopardy. Counsel quoted extensively in support of his argument, and claimed that the prisoner could again be tried on the old indictment on the ground of a former mistrial.

Judge Sutherland asked for the papers in the case, and reserved his decision.

James Shelly, indicted for burglary on the premises of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

John Gough, indicted for robbery and larceny, pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1873.

At 12 o'clock, Vice-President Wilson called the Senate to order. All the new Senators were present.

SWEARING NEW SENATORS.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the Journal of Tuesday, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, moved that the oath of office be administered to his colleague, Mr. Jones, which was done. Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, was also sworn in.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, then moved that the oath of office be administered to his colleague, Mr. Wadleigh.

When Mr. Wadleigh approached the desk to be sworn in, Mr. George E. Spencer, of Alabama, whose election is contested by Mr. Sykes, came forward and raised his hand to be sworn in at the same time, when Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, rose and said: "Mr. President, do I understand that Mr. Spencer proposes to be sworn in at this time?"

The Vice-President—The Chair so understands.

Mr. Bayard—I shall object to the swearing in of Hon. George E. Spencer as Senator from Alabama until the question of the credentials of another gentleman claiming to be Senator from Alabama shall have been considered as well as his own. I of course make no objection to the swearing in of the honorable Senator from Nevada, (Wadleigh.) But I observe Mr. Spencer approach the Chair and hold up his right hand to be sworn at the same time, and this is now aware if he was not before, that there will be objection to his being sworn in as a member of this body until his own and the contested election cases shall have been submitted to the scrutiny and the report of a committee of this body. When these credentials have been passed upon, and the Senate has made its order, it will be time enough to administer the oath.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania—I desire to correct an error of the Senator (Bayard.) He says that the name of Mr. Spencer was not called. I am very much mistaken if his name was not called.

The Vice-President—The Chair will state that an invitation was extended to Senators who had been elected to advance to the Chair and the oath would be administered to them. Objection having been made to administering the oath to Mr. Spencer, the Chair will now administer the oath to Mr. Wadleigh, the Senator elect from New-Hampshire.

Mr. Wadleigh was then sworn in.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. SPENCER OF ALABAMA.

The question being on the swearing in of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Hamlin discussed the rules and the precedents, and came to the conclusion that it would be better to let Mr. Spencer be sworn in, and refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Conkling took the same view.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, moved that Mr. Spencer's credentials be read for information, and they were read.

Mr. Bayard moved to have the credentials of Mr. Sykes, and the certificate of his election, signed by the officers of the Alabama Legislature, read.

The Vice-President said he was informed that the paper had been sent to the printer.

Mr. Bayard having stated that he had a copy in his hand, Mr. Morton suggested that it be read.

Mr. Conkling said he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but he certainly would object to its being read upon the same footing as the credentials of Mr. Spencer, because it was not credentials at all, but merely a memorial. The credentials of a Senator must be signed by the Governor of his State, and this paper was not so signed.

Mr. Morton said that the law provided what should be the legal evidence of a Senator's election, and that evidence was present in this case. It was only prima facie evidence, of course, and the Senate could go behind it, and inquire into the validity of the election afterward; but in the meantime the presentation of legal credentials entitled a person to admission.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said that the argument of the Senators, if it proved anything, would prove that no Senator could be admitted under any circumstances, unless his credentials were in the other regular, and he reminded the Senate that it had kept Mr. Goldthwaite, the other Senator from Alabama, out of his seat for nearly a year, on the mere remonstrances of irresponsible memorialists.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, thought the only regular and safe way was to admit him who presented legal credentials.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. Morton offered the following resolution, and stated that at the session of the Senate should be much prolonged he would call up the resolution and submit some remarks upon the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada, England, and the United States:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate, at its next session in December, the amount of imports from the provinces composing the Dominion of Canada to the United States for the years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports from the United States to the same provinces for the same years, and the amounts of such exports and imports for the two years preceding the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

NO COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that it had performed that duty, and that the President would inform the Senate as at present advised he would have no communication to make to the Senate except in the form of nominations.

SENATOR CALDWELL.

Mr. Morton offered the following, and said he would call it up to-morrow:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

THE SPENCER CASE RESUMED.

The debate on the admission of Mr. Spencer was continued by Messrs. Bayard, Morton, Howe, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, and Stewart.

The certificate of the election of F. W. Sykes, as Senator from Alabama, signed by the officers of the Legislature was presented.

Mr. Bayard again argued in favor of postponing the admission of either of the persons claiming to be Senator elect from Alabama until the question should have been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Thurman, Stewart and Saulsbury continued the debate, and at 4½, without action, the Senate adjourned.

The Steam-ship Erie Disaster—Conclusion of the Inspector's Investigations.

The investigation with reference to the loss of the United States and Brazil mail steamship Erie, was resumed before Inspector John K. Matthews, yesterday morning.

Capt. Peter Le Fevre, Superintendent of the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship line, was sworn, and testified as follows:

The steam-ship Erie was in full compliance with her certificate of inspection. The general condition of the steamer was excellent. She was in good sea-worthy condition.

Q.—Do you know any defective arrangement about the galley-stove to warrant the belief that the fire originated from there?

A.—I saw nothing; if I had, I should have objected to it.

Q.—Did not something of this character occur on the steam-ship Ontario?

A.—Yes; it was said that fire was discovered. They cut two deck planks of the ship under the stove. I am not positive that this was the cause of the fire on the Erie.

With this testimony the investigation closed.

A Life-Saving Association for New-York.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by Theodore W. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. E. R. Peaslee, Morris K. Jessup, and President Barnard, a meeting has been held in Madison-square Presbyterian Church to inaugurate a life-saving association similar to the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain, Rev. Dr. Adams, president. After discussing the object of the meeting, a resolution was adopted as follows: It is highly desirable that a life-saving association be formed to diminish the mortality from drowning and suffocation.

On motion a committee to effect an organization for this purpose was appointed, consisting of President A. S. Webb, Prof. T. W. Dwight, Gen. McClellan, Dr. E. R. Peaslee, Shephard Homans, Dr. Benjamin Howard, T. Marquand, Geo. W. Lane, Gen. C. N. Darling, G. C. Brace.

Attempted Wife Murder.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, James O'Donnell, an Irish laborer, residing in a tenement house, No. 73 Washington-street, came home partially intoxicated, and soon became involved in a quarrel with his wife Mary. A fight ensued, during which O'Donnell drew a jack-knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the back, inflicting a very serious, though not fatal wound. He then fled from the house and made his escape. The wounded woman was removed to the Church-street Police Station where she was taken home. Sergt. Ferris, in command of the Twenty-se

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	86⅛	300	Erie Railroad	46⅛
200	do	85⅝	1800	do	46⅜
200	do	85⅝	500	do	46⅜
200	do	85⅝	400	do	46⅜
200	do	85⅝	1200	do	46⅜
200	do	86	1200	do	46⅜
200	do	85⅝	2100	do	46
200	do	85⅝	1000	do	b2. 46
200	do	85⅝	1000	do	46
400	do	85	800	do	s5. 46
400	do	84⅞	1000	do	46
200	do	85⅛	1300	do	b5. 46
200	do	85⅛	600	do	s3. 46
200	do	85⅛	3500	do	46
200	do	85⅛	400	do	46
200	do	85⅛	100	do	46
200	do	85⅛	600	Lake Shore	94
200	do	85⅛	200	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	300	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	100	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	400	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	200	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	200	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	100	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	400	do	93⅞
200	do	85⅛	200	do	93⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛	300	do	93⅞
200	do	103⅛	600	do	93⅞
200	do	103⅛	27	do	93⅞
200	do	103⅛	400	do	93⅞
200	do	103⅛	100	do	93⅞
200	New Cen. Coal	45⅛	2000	do	93⅞
200	Consol. Coal	54	600	do	93⅞
400	do	54⅛	1000	do	93⅞
200	Pacific Mail	54⅛	600	do	s3. 93⅞
200	do	54⅛	100	do	b3. 93⅞
200	do	55	100	Union Pacific	35⅞
100	do	54⅛	1100	do	35⅞
200	do	54⅛	400	do	35⅞
200	do	54⅛	1000	E., H. & E.	b3. 9
200	do	54⅛	50	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	do	54⅛	100	do	29⅞
200	do	54⅛	100	do	29⅞
200	do	54⅛	100	do	29⅞
200	do	54⅛	700	do	b8. 29⅞
100	do	54⅛	100	do	29⅞
200	do	54⅛	300	do	c. 29⅞
100	do	54⅛	200	C., C. & I.	40⅛
200	do	54⅛	100	do	40⅛
200	do	54⅛	100	do	40⅛
200	do	54⅛	100	do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIGARO (Italian Opera)—Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Havel, Miss Fanny Beane.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Dana.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Chanfrau's minstrels.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by students of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The New-York Times.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Two decidedly sensational telegrams come by cable this morning. One of them relates to the reported separation of the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE. This will probably turn out to be a piece of silly gossip, as reckless as it is heartless. Among the penalties of exalted station, certainly not the least is to be found in the liability to be called upon, now and again, to form a subject for the pens of imaginative Bohemians. The other telegram, also apparently invented in default of news, refers to a collective note, in which the delegation of foreign Ministers in Paris will announce the intention of their respective Governments to break off diplomatic relations with Spain, in the event of a federal republic being declared. The grotesque absurdity of this announcement is too obvious to need comment.

It is evident that for some time to come the Southern States must continue to occupy the attention of the public. Already a debate on the condition of Alabama has sprung up in the Senate, on the occasion of the presentation of the credentials of Mr. SPENCER, of that State. The confusion in Alabama is only one degree less than in Louisiana, the main difference being that there is in the former State a Governor whose authority is not disputed. The country will not forget, however, that, as stated in President Grant's inaugural, all the States now stand on the same footing with reference to the Federal Government. All that the Federal Government can do for them is very little compared with what must be left to their own efforts. The process of establishing domestic order on a solid basis will necessarily be a slow one; but it is one which the Southern States must work out for themselves.

We invite careful attention to the vote in the House of Representatives on the salary question, given in our Washington dispatches. The names of the men who voted to pocket $5,000 each, to which, in honor, they have not the least title, should be marked and remembered by their constituents, no matter to which party they may belong. We trust that the intention, alluded to by our correspondent, among those who opposed the job to refuse to take the money will be carried out. It would be an emphatic protest in favor of honesty, which is much needed. Let those who dared to vote for legalizing the robbery be the only ones to take the plunder.

If it were not for an occasional revolution among the Central American Republics, the Western World would be at present in the happy condition of having no history. The commonplace character of the topics alluded to in President GRANT'S second inaugural is even less marked than the entire absence of subjects of interest in the speech of the Governor-General of Canada, at the opening of the Dominion Parliament. An allusion to the crazy scheme of a Canadian trans-continental railroad, a few words about the enlargement of the canals, some routine phrases about immigration, and sundry references of still less importance—such is the Governor's message to the Senate and House of Commons of the Dominion. The subject of reciprocity, to which Mr. MORTON is to call the attention of the United States Senate to-day, does not elicit a line of comment from Lord DUFFERIN.

The New-Orleans Rioting.

The United States Senate has yet before it the question of the contested seat for Louisiana. For that seat a claimant, Mr. PINCHBACK, appears, elected by the Kellogg Legislature, and one Mr. MCMILLAN, elected by the McEnery, or Warmoth Legislature. As explained in our Washington dispatches, yesterday morning, a decision in favor of MCMILLAN is the only possible recognition remaining to the McEnery party—the only possible event to which they can look forward to save their schemes from utter frustration. If Mr. MCMILLAN is admitted, the McEnery party will continue its struggle a little longer. If Mr. PINCHBACK is admitted, there is every reason to expect that order will be promptly restored.

We cite these facts, not for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Senate, but to explain the cause of the disturbance in New-Orleans on Wednesday evening. The United States Senate is made by the Constitution the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members. It is not only its right, but its duty, to arrive at its conclusions on such a subject with entire independence, and without reference to what co-ordinate departments of the Government may have done in regard to cognate questions. It remains true, nevertheless, that the objective point of the McEnery party is Washington, and not New-Orleans. They desire, on the one hand, to hold over the heads of the Senate the danger of bloodshed if the claims of that party are not respected. On the other hand, they hope to gain some slight physical advantage over the Kellogg officials, and by this means reinforce their claim to be a *de jure* government by the assertion of a little *de facto* authority.

In pursuance of this purpose, on Wednesday evening, MCENERY'S people, armed with pistols, and partly organized after the manner of militia, attacked a couple of the police stations, held by the local authorities, which recognize the Kellogg Government. They succeeded in compelling the withdrawal of the police from one station at some distance from head-quarters, and in taking possession of it. They were, however, driven out again next morning. Another attempt on another station was repulsed by the police, and the crowd making the attempt was subsequently ordered by the United States troops to disperse, and the order was obeyed. Yesterday morning the Kellogg authorities took possession of the hall occupied by the McEnery Legislature, and placed the Speaker and a number of the members under arrest.

It is now stated from New-Orleans that this miserable attempt at a *coup de force* was not authorized by "Gov." MCENERY, and that it is regarded as premature. Whether premature or not, it was a senseless and reckless proceeding, resulting in some loss of life, and accomplishing nothing. Some of the journals of our own City, we notice, are, either from a sensational spirit or in hopes of stirring up excitement, announcing the existence of a "civil war" in Louisiana. One paper describes the fracas as "Louisiana in Arms." Another recommends the President to arrange for a new election. All this is very foolish, where it is not worse. Until the question is disposed of in Washington we shall probably see occasional disturbances, incited by the McEnery party. When a final disposition is reached in Washington, New-Orleans, which has already again become orderly, will remain so. It is to be hoped a final decision can be arrived at promptly, and that it will be one in which the Senate and the President can heartily agree. This, of course, would be the shortest and surest way out of the trouble; and it is a great shame that Congress did not act on the matter before adjournment. But it did not, and now the question will have to be left to the discretion of the President and the Senate. Meanwhile, there is not the slightest occasion for any hysterics regarding "civil war."

Some Points for the State Senate.

Whatever opinion the State Senate has formed in regard to the more important provisions of the charter, it has certainly exhibited an earnest desire to amend the bill in such minor provisions as are either imperfectly drafted, or as would interfere with the successful working of the scheme considered as a measure of local reform. We are assured that many of the practical recommendations, submitted to the Senate Committee by Mr. EATON and others, will be adopted. There are several other points which, so far as can be judged from the reported proceedings, have not been urged upon the attention of Senators, and which ought not to be overlooked by them. Among these are the following:

I. In defining the powers of the Board of Aldermen, the phrase "public places" is used in the same loose sense that is found in the charter of 1870. In a legal sense, the term public places may be applied to the the minor City parks, such as the City Hall Park or Union-square. But the charter confirms the previous legislation which vested the control of these "places" in the Park Department, and the use of the word in connection with the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, and its repetition under the definition of the powers of the Department of Public Works, can only serve to confuse the question of jurisdiction.

II. The Senate would do well to consider the very indefinite and irresponsible power intrusted to the heads of departments under the following clause of section 28: "No existing provision of law limiting the power, duty, or authority of any officer, clerk, employe, or subordinate, other than those of the Police Department, shall be construed as preventing the head of department from changing such power, duty, or authority." The consent of the Board of Aldermen ought to be required before making any such change.

III. It is not very obvious why the Corporation Counsel should be intrusted with the appointment of an attorney "for the collection of personal taxes." This duty belongs naturally to the Department of Finance, and its discharge will be much more open to public criticism in that department than when smuggled away in the Law Department.

IV. We have steadily objected to the system of allowing departments to have independent "treasurers" at a high salary. We see no reason why the Police Board should be allowed to continue to possess this useless and expensive luxury.

V. We would again urge the necessity of reverting to the original proposal of the Republican Committee to have a separate department, to which shall be intrusted the business of providing for the present and future water supply of the City. The provision transferring the collection of water rents to the Finance Department should also be restored to its place in the charter.

VI. Section 75 of the charter forbids appropriations for sectarian purposes of money raised by taxation. There is a very large annual revenue derived from the licenses granted by the Excise Commission, part of which is annually expended on sectarian schools. This distribution of the Excise fund finds its authority in section 8 of chapter 574, laws of 1871. The charter repeals this section without making, so far as we can perceive, any provision for the disposal of the Excise fund. This omission ought to be rectified.

VII. Section 104 of the charter provides penalties against any local official being directly interested in any contract or business for which pay would have to be drawn from the City Treasury. It provides that contracts in which any such persons are interested, shall be forfeited and void only "at the option of the Controller." In the event of the Controller being inclined to "trade," there is an opening here for a good deal of corruption.

VIII. The reason for excluding the Controller from the Board of Street Opening and Improvement is not very obvious. Still less justifiable are the extraordinary powers intrusted to that board. The City south of Fifty-ninth-street, that is to say, its most populous and fully-settled portion, is handed over to this board to be altered entirely at their discretion. The "map and plan of New-York" below the Central Park is too vast a subject to be cut and carved at pleasure by such a board. No other jurisdiction than that of the Board of Aldermen ought to be recognized in a matter of such vital importance to tax-payers and property-owners.

IX. There is no reason why the appropriations, for say 1874, should require to be made between August and December, 1873. It is time enough to make appropriations for one year after the exact expenditures of the preceding one have been ascertained. The Board of Supervisors does not order the tax levy till the Fall. The Board of Apportionment, which practically determines that levy, might appropriately enough be allowed to hold meetings between December and May of the following year.

Old-Fashioned Winters.

Among the meteorological remarks with which society has been enlivened, during the past three months, one of the most frequent has been, "This is an old-fashioned Winter," it being taken for granted that old-fashioned Winters were remarkable for their severity. But, notwithstanding the prevalent popular impression thus appealed to, the careful investigations of scientific men conclusively show that the Winters in former times were no colder than they are now. The last annual report of our Board of Commissioners of Public Parks contains statistics gathered from records kept in Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, and New-York, and going back in the first-mentioned of these places over one hundred and thirty years, in the second over one hundred and twenty, in the third over ninety, and in this City over fifty years. Closely calculated averages and estimates made from these records demonstrate that, although there has often been a great difference between two succeeding Winters, yet, on the whole, very cold seasons were no more frequent fifty or a hundred years ago than they are now. For instance, in New-York the mean temperature of the three months, January, February, and March, for the period of five years ending with 1826, was 33.48°, and for the corresponding months in the five years ending with 1871, it was 39.73°. The same general truth is shown by the record of the number of days during which the Hudson has been closed by ice, and is entirely in accordance with European observation, authentic records for the last 300 years, in regard to the time of the breaking up of the ice in some of the great rivers flowing into the Baltic and White Sea showing a strikingly similar result.

There is a great tendency in youthful vision to make everything double its actual size. Any remarkable occurrence or quality is apt, in early life, to be greatly amplified by the imagination. The festal turkey to a boy of twelve is a bird of far more delectable magnitude than the man of fifty ever sees on a table. Upon a similar principle, there are no such snow-drifts and cold weather in these days—or at least there were not until the past Winter—as there used to be in old times. But there is another reason quite as potent as this for people imagining that Winters were formerly colder than at present. Thirty or forty years ago, cold weather was apt to include the whole twenty-four hours of the day. Even in the best provided houses, there were always enough cold rooms and a sufficiency of cold draughts in the warm rooms, fully to remind the inmates, when the mercury was in its teens or lower, of what the temperature was outside. Now, a great many people seldom have more than an hour or two a day of Winter, and some of them still less than that. All the cold weather that large numbers of persons, especially in cities, know anything about, is just during the time they happen to be out of doors. An individual who inhabits a house heated from cellar to roof may possess a great deal of intelligence on some subjects, and may have even in regard to the weather no small amount of theoretical knowledge. But for practical information in regard to meteorological phenomena, a residence in such a domicile is not at all favorable.

The weather of the past Winter, productive as it has been of some discomforts, has been also productive of some advantages. Among these may be enumerated that of giving such of the present youthful population as shall live for the next forty or fifty years, an opportunity of telling what kind of Winters there used to be when they were young. Tales of snow piled up in the streets of New-York so high that for weeks aged and affectionate parents failed to hear from married sons and daughters who lived directly over the way; stories of 150 passengers being taken out of a street-car at the terminus of the road, and laid neatly upon the ice on the sidewalk, to recover from the effects of a ride down-town, and the relation of other remarkable incidents and circumstances connected with the "old-fashioned Winters," will afford to the then rising generation not only delightful entertainment, but exceedingly valuable historical instruction.

The Humane Society.

The success of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and for the suppression of obscene publications, has naturally led to a movement for organizing a humane society upon the model of the famous English society of that name. A meeting was held in this City on Wednesday evening by a number of prominent citizens, and the preliminary steps toward forming the proposed society were taken. Of the need which we have of such an organization there is no possible question.

New-York offers peculiar facilities for thinning its population by accidental drowning. Not only is it washed on all sides by tidal rivers, but an average of 80,000,000 passages are made across the East and North Rivers every year by means of the ferry-boats. Now, not only do the ferry companies provide every opportunity to enthusiastic persons who desire to jump after retreating ferry-boats, and thus incur the risk of falling into the river, but the boats are frequently so over-crowded that passengers are compelled to occupy exposed positions, where they are constantly liable to be jostled overboard in case of any accident. It is not surprising, therefore, that deaths by drowning are painfully frequent. During the last twenty years, at least 5,700 persons have been drowned in New-York waters, and for the last seventeen years the annual number of deaths from this cause has averaged 285. In order to rescue persons who fall into the water, and to resuscitate the apparently drowned, the Municipal authorities have provided certain apparatus—to wit, two framed sets of rules, seven ladders, nine poles, and seven ropes. It is no wonder that when a man falls into the river, the chances of his escaping with his life are extremely small.

Now, the proposed Humane Society will not only supply proper means for rescuing persons from the water, but its agents will endeavor to resuscitate those who are apparently drowned. Few have any idea how large a proportion of those who have become insensible from suffocation by water can be restored to life, if proper means are used. The London Humane Society has reported that ninety-one per cent. of the apparently drowned have been restored by the intelligent efforts of its agents, who, since the organization of the society, have resuscitated no less than 37,769 persons. The same diligence and the same method, had they been employed here, would doubtless have saved the lives of 5,187 of the 5,700 persons who were drowned during the last twenty years, and would have reduced the annual number of deaths from drowning to twenty instead of 285. This estimate is based upon the records of what the London Humane Society has actually accomplished, and, however sanguine it may appear, it would be difficult to assign any reason why a New-York Humane Society, if managed with the same efficiency which characterizes the London Society, should fail to accomplish like results. The Humane Society will not, however, limit its efforts entirely to the prevention of death by drowning, but will endeavor to save human life when imperiled by other accidents. There is a very wide field for its labors, which has so far been completely neglected. The want of such a society has long been a disgrace to the City, and no other philanthropic organization could expect to receive as warm a welcome as the public will give to the New-York Humane Society.

Does Gold Mining Pay?

Twenty years ago the late Mr. GREELEY essayed, in the paper founded by him, to prove that gold mining, on the whole, was not profitable, and that it even tended to impoverish, rather than to enrich, a country where it is carried on. At a late meeting of a farmers' club in Oaklands, Cal., the same idea was advanced by Dr. E. S. CARR, and his arguments, having been extensively copied by the Press, have revived the old discussion. Dr. CARR affirms that every dollar of gold that has been dug in California has cost from one to one and a half dollars. Fifty thousand people, he estimates, are engaged in mining in that State. The gold product of the State for 1872 was $20,000,000. Now, if you reckon labor at $2 50 a day, Dr. CARR calculates the miners' wages would come to $37,500,000. His deduction is, that the difference between this sum and the actual gold product represents the loss to the community that results from gold mining.

This is plausible, as the chess players say, but not sound. In the first place, there is some doubt, to say no more, as regards figures. If we take the vote cast at the last election, and the number of Chinamen known to be in the gold-mining counties, we find 25,567 as the number of the first, and 23,000 as that of the second. Adding ten per cent.—a fair allowance—for non-voters, the total adult male whites and Chinese together will number 50,000. Now, by the assumption of Dr. CARR, the whole of these, to a man, are engaged in actual gold-mining. This assumption is palpably erroneous. It is well known that, in many of the mining counties, great numbers are engaged exclusively in agriculture. It is equally notorious that every mining neighborhood is always well provided with stores, so that many are occupied in trade and transportation. Again, a considerable proportion of the Chinese are employed as servants and in other pursuits distinct from mining. Still further, a much lower average is probably gained by the Chinese, than by the white miner. All these considerations must clearly operate so as greatly to affect the question whether gold mining pays, and certainly must go far to break the force of Dr. CARR'S negative proposition.

But even if it could be positively demonstrated that gold mining involves the loss thus claimed, we should still be far from admitting that the fact involved a loss collectively to the whole nation. For the enormous development of other material interests—agricultural, perhaps, more than any other—the opening up of the heart of the Continent to immigration, the building of the Pacific railroads, the impetus given to American commerce in the Western seas, and, in fact, a great part of the grand national advance in wealth, numbers, influence, and area of cultivated territory have been due to SUTTER'S discovery of gold in 1849, and the subsequent yield of the precious metal in the regions surrounding. It is probably true that the decadence of Spain has sprung, in a measure, from her importations of gold from Mexico and Peru. But, even admitting this often-repeated theory, it is plain that, so far as the admission conveys a pertinent analogy, it must relate to the moral rather than to the economic side of the argument. Sudden wealth, got without labor, is apt to demoralize nations as well as individuals; but the gold got from California was not wrung by force from the first possessors, but dug, with infinite labor, from the earth. We have a right to consider, besides, the differences of climate, race, religion, epoch, and other things bearing on the situation, before we can reach inferences of any probable value, to be derived from the suggested comparison.

If the single matter of immigration alone were taken into account, on the familiar basis that each new comer is worth $1,000 to the country, the economic side of the case would be heavily affected. It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to make the estimate strictly accurate, but the number of persons who have been attracted, first and last, directly and indirectly, to come to this country by the California gold mines must be very great indeed. Foreign capital, too, has likewise been diverted hither, not for investment in gold-mining enterprises alone, but for the numerous collateral and subsidiary undertakings that the auriferous discoveries have encouraged or made necessary. In a word, it is not an exaggeration to say that the gold of California has put the United States full fifty years in advance of where they would now, in the ordinary progress of things, have been without it; and it is only idealogues or fanatics, whose microscopic vision only lets them see an inch or two before their noses, who fail to perceive this fact, or set themselves gravely to argue against it.

Police Stations and Their Management.

The uncertainties of circumstantial evidence have been again illustrated in a recent murder case in London. A young woman was found murdered under rather mysterious circumstances at a low tavern in an obscure part of the city. For some time the police were at fault, until at last suspicion fell on one Dr. HESSEL, a Lutheran clergyman, just on the eve of embarking as chaplain with an emigrant colony destined for South America. Dr. HESSEL was positively identified by three witnesses, who picked him out of a score of others as the man who had been last seen with the murdered girl. Yet eventually these witnesses were shown to have been mistaken, and after a confinement of nearly two weeks Dr. HESSEL was released, to receive so generous and spontaneous a tribute of public sympathy and respect as must have gone far to recompense him for his sufferings. A fund was at once made up for him amounting to nearly $6,000, his law costs were assumed by the Government, and the public prints vied with one another in extending apology and condolence.

At the same time attention was strongly called to the accommodations for suspected persons pending the investigation of their supposed culpability. In this case it was shown that an innocent man had been for twelve days treated no better than a common malefactor; confined, in the depth of Winter, in a cell so cold that, according to his own candid and unimpassioned statement, his fingers became often so numb that he was unable to write, furnished for sleeping accommodations with but one dirty blanket, and served, during a part of the time, with the ordinary prison fare, which was invariably cold, and which he was unable to eat. These disclosures called forth energetic remonstrances in the leading journals, and attracted to the present management of the London police stations a degree of notice and censure which will probably result in a necessary reform. We refer to it now, because what has happened in London may very well happen here, and because our own police stations are not so perfect that they might not to be the better for a little supervision and improvement.

More than once we have had to record what the Police pleasantly term accidents, where supposed drunkards have been hurriedly thrust over night into cold cells to be found dead in the morning, and guilty of no worse offense than exhaustion or brain fever. At a place called Humboldt, in Mississippi, the other day, an unlucky wretch confined in the calaboose was so badly frost-bitten as to render necessary the amputation of one of his feet. These are accidents, it may be said, of rare occurrence. But they ought not to occur at all, and any police system under which it is possible for them to occur is defective, and so far barbarous. A thorough inspection of our station-houses, and the manner of treating transient prisoners therein, might reveal wrongs as great as those from which Dr. HESSEL suffered, but which nobody dreamed of until his painful experience revealed them.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Harlem steam-boats have latterly ceased to risk the lives of their passengers by racing. This improvement, however, is probably only a temporary one. So soon as the warm Spring weather shall lead the pilots' fancy to lightly turn to thoughts of racing, we shall doubtless have a repetition of the scenes so familiar last season, when the rival Harlem steam-boats made themselves a terror to peaceful schooners and ferry-boats, by racing from Peck-slip to Harlem at the top of their speed. Will not some passenger have the public spirit to enter a complaint against the first pilot who begins the Spring racing season? Let him note the number of revolutions made by the engine while the boat is racing, and give a surreptitious look at the steam gauge, so that he can be an intelligent witness. Then let him go before a magistrate, and demand that the statute against racing be enforced against the offender. This statute, it should be remembered, gives a fee of $50 to the informer by whose means a steam-boat captain is convicted of having violated its provisions. An astute passenger could easily have made a comfortable living last Summer by bringing about the prosecution of these Harlem pilots.

Mr. STANLEY has proved himself to be a courageous and capable explorer. He triumphed over the African climate, the savage negroes, and the wild beasts that beset his path toward Ujiji, and proved his ability to cope with and overcome all the difficulties that a merely savage country might oppose to his plans. Naturally this success gave him confidence in himself, but it ought not to have inspired such over-weening self-confidence as to lead him to risk a visit to Chicago. Nevertheless, the reckless man has been to Chicago and lectured there. The result is what might have been expected. We are now told that his agent, unable to resist the influence of the memories and associations which cluster around that unique city, has absconded, taking with him $600 of Mr. STANLEY'S professional earnings. The explorer has thus been taught that the ways of Chicago are not those of Ujiji, and that the courage and knowledge of human nature which protected him on the shores of Tanganyaka are useless on the borders of Lake Michigan.

Our libraries here frequently suffer at the hands of vandals who abuse their privileges, but we have never yet had experience of such abuse as that which has befallen the library at Troyes, in France. Printing was established there so early as the fifteenth century, and the trade still flourishes in the place, which has an aroma of learning about it, and has long been famous for its magnificent library. This collection, formed in a great degree from those of suppressed monasteries, is marvellously rich, not only in curious printed books of the utmost rarity, but in manuscripts and prints of immense value. The keeper of these treasures has, for many years, been a certain M. HARMAND, a man of sixty. He was previously a professor in a college in the town, and thus appeared to be a fitting person for the post of librarian. For a long time his proceedings have caused great dissatisfaction to many persons; but he, somehow, seems to have been skillful in the art of stifling inquiries, and to have been endowed with such remarkable capacities for making himself superlatively unpleasant to those who were disposed to be inquisitorial, that they soon let him alone. Eventually, however, proofs became too strong against him. A bookseller in the town published, in 1868, a catalogue of his stock. It came under the notice of a learned bibliographer, who was astounded that a provincial bookseller should be possessed of works of which only a few copies are extant. The porter of the library was at length instructed to keep a careful watch, and the result has been a mass of evidence tending to incriminate the librarian of having robbed in a wholesale manner. The inquiry, which excites great interest, is now proceeding at Troyes. Apropos of this, let us ask what has become of the mutilator detected in the Astor Library four months ago? We hope that the trustees have not been displaying any ill-judged lenity. The extreme difficulty of bringing cases home to these rascals renders their prosecution, when discovered, the more essential.

The inebriate asylum at Binghamton stands in bad odor with the State authorities, and an effort is now being made to place the entire institution under State control. It is really a private asylum, organized by a number of stockholders, who subscribed some $30,000, and succeeded in obtaining from the State something like $500,000 in the course of several years. Senator WOOD now holds that the State should take possession, so as to give the people the benefit of it, the present managers charging from $10 to $20 per week for the patients, and otherwise controlling it for their own private interests.

One of the few really funny pieces of "humbug" now on exhibition is the appearance in the field of one "GODKIN," a partially reclaimed Irishman, the editor of a weekly newspaper, as a "reformer" of "journalism." This person sets about his work in the following manner: He carefully collects all the dirt which the *World* and other unconverted papers throw at THE TIMES, drags in the names of one or two persons who have given him mortal offense, adds a little slander of his own private manufacture, and then sets up a mournful howl over the "indecencies" of the Press. The chief object of this interesting trick is to enable the aforesaid "GODKIN" to "wreak revenge" (as he himself expresses it to his friends) for certain exposures of a contemptible literary fraud of which he was guilty some little time ago. It has often been said, and never denied, that this is not the only bit of sharp practice of which the same "GODKIN" has been guilty, and that his paper came into his hands by a series of manœuvres of which an honest man would have no special reason to be proud. So the "personal" journals assert. What is quite clear is, that, under pretense of depreciating personalities, the sanguinary-minded "GODKIN" is the author or disseminator of the worst and most reckless form of slanders, and that his Celtic thirst for "revenge" leads him constantly into acts which would disgrace the wildest Bohemian in the City. When "GODKIN" has fully slaked his noble passion for blood, he will, perhaps, realize that even his stage-load of readers can take very little interest in those personal grudges which seem to occupy the greater part of his time and thoughts.

Meanwhile, as example is more forcible than precept, the irascible reformer alluded to above gives us *his* idea of the proper tone of political discussion, by describing Commissioner DAVENPORT as a "youthful and unknown adventurer," with "that mixture of impudence with smartness which * * covers up so many defects of mind and morals;" Gen. BUTLER is a "rascal," "rather proud" of being one; the Republican Party is dead, and its leading men "have grown careless, and insolent, and indifferent to public opinion, and finally corrupt." Then "GODKIN" casts his eye, in a "fine frenzy rolling," over the inhabited globe, and finds it all exceeding bad, and deplores the fact that the Deity has somehow or other forgotten to give him general powers of superintendence over it. How soon he would put us all straight! It would be a heaven upon earth, and the almighty GODKIN would be fully revenged on his foes—especially on that awful man whose name he is so fond of printing, and who appears to sit on his breast like a nightmare, and cramp his energies of formation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Le Nozze di Figaro" will be represented at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, and almost the whole of Mr. Maretzek's company in the cast. The singing of "Voi che sapete," by Mme. Lucca would be sufficient to repay attendance, did not the wealth of Mozart's inspiration afford to each of the principal performers abundant opportunities for distinction. At the Saturday matinée, "La Favorita," instead of "Mignon," as prematurely announced, will be the opera.

VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Vocal Society of the City of New-York gave the second concert of the present season at Steinway Hall, last evening. The audience was numerous and brilliant, and the very finished interpretation of a programme including compositions by Mendelssohn, Bach, Ford, Barnby, Schumann, Smart and Lee, he elicited flattering tokens of approval. Three numbers of Bach, conspicuous for the master's rich harmony and elaborate counterpoint, were sung with a precision and color which would have done credit to the rendering of much less trying music. The conductor was, as usual, Mr. Joseph Mosenthal.

CONCERTS OF THE HAMPTON STUDENTS.

At the close of the war 30,000 colored persons were left on the Peninsula in a condition of dependence upon the Government of the United States. To Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong was assigned by the Freedmen's Bureau the care of these unfortunates; and from his investigation of their needs arose an idea, which was soon carried into execution:—that of establishing the Hampton Normal Institute, of Hampton, Va., for the education of colored men and women as teachers and agriculturists. The school is now open; it has 250 pupils and owns 200 acres of land; but its accommodations are in no degree equal to the requirements of the enterprise, and it is in view of meeting these by an increase of the Institute's funds, that a corps of nineteen vocal students, selected for their voices and talent, are now giving concerts throughout the country. Three of these concerts are to occur here, the first taking place at Steinway Hall this evening. About the worthiness of the object of the concerts there can be no difference of opinion, the exceptional interest and charm of the performances are vouched for by critiques in Washington and Philadelphia journals. Specimens of the "old-time melodies" of the colored race are, with pieces of a higher character, to make up the programme.

Miscellaneous.

M. FAURE-NICOLAY'S BENEFIT.

M. Faure-Nicolay, the clever prestidigitateur, of whose entertainments we have so often written, is to profit by a farewell benefit performance, which will occur at the Bijou Theatre, to-morrow evening. M. Juignet and other artists will contribute the French comedy of "Tambour Battant" to the representation, and a brief concert will be given. A selection of M. Faure-Nicolay's most astounding deeds is to be the special attraction of the affair.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled at 3 o'clock to-day. After the usual ceremonies the Governor-General delivered the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I desire to express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance, as well as my deep sense of my own good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors and aspirations for the welfare of this Dominion. I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country are so full of promise; when peace and amity prevail among all neighboring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources. In accordance with a decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the legislation of last session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of a Pacific railroad. The company now formed has given assurances that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and the favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the required capital. Papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

During last year surveys for the improvement and extension of our system of canals, for which appropriations were made last session, have been in active preparation, and I am glad to inform you that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Baie Verte Canals have been completed, and the work can be now put under contract. Surveys for the St. Lawrence Canal will be finished in time to commence work at the opening next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period. It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage immigration have met, in a great measure, with success, and the number seeking homes in Canada have been greatly augmented during the last year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provision for the steadily-increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be expected to add to the population, wealth, and strength of the Dominion. The completion of the first census of the Dominion approaches completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for the establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention. It is important that provision should be made for the consolidation and amendment of the laws now in force in several of the Provinces relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose and one for trial of controverted elections will be submitted to your consideration.

Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of the laws relating to pilots, to salvage, and to the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws generally affecting our merchant shipping. Experience has shown that the duties now performed in the offices of the Secretary of State and Secretary for the Provinces may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A bill on the subject will be laid before you.

Bills will be presented you relating to the criminal law, weights and measures, and to amend and consolidate the inspection laws.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have given directions that the accounts of the past and first six months of the present financial year shall be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition; that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all expenditure charges upon it. The estimates for the ensuing year which will be submitted to you have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is possible with efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons: Many of the subjects I have enumerated are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your patriotism and wisdom I commend them to your consideration, and I trust that a gracious Providence may guide your counsels in whatever way may best promote the happiness of the people of Canada and the welfare of the Empire at large.

FRANCE.

Effect of Affairs in Spain—Views of the Government—The Committee of Thirty—The Story of M. Leverrier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

The astonishment caused by the sudden change of Government in Spain, and the proclamation of the Republic, has not yet subsided, and only one of the various political parties in France seems to have any very decided opinions about the matter. Indeed, the Radicals alone speak out with confidence, and with no show of reserve. They rejoice in the most open manner and claim the palm of victory for their Radical brethren in Spain, who have been so long and so patiently working for the "universal and federal Republic of Europe," and particularly for the Liberal Republic of Spain. Some of the Radical journals seem to think that this movement will lose Cuba, for there will be no reason for refusing the Cubans the luxury of a Republic also, and between an alliance with the Republic of Spain and the Republic of the United States, the last would surely be the choice of the people of the Antilles. The Monarchical journals take the same view, and some of them appease themselves by inventing telegrams from Cuba announcing the proclamation of the Republic, on receiving of the decree, or new explosion of the revolutionary army.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

There have been so many different reports concerning the feeling of the French Government, that I cannot form a decided opinion about it; but, judging from the tone of the acknowledged Presidential organs, the *Journal des Débats*, the *Lois*, and the *Bien Public*, one is inclined to think that M. Thiers is not disposed to show any great amount of benevolence toward a sister Republic. Several articles in these journals would seem to show that the opinion at the Prefecture, the White House of Versailles, is not as favorable as it might be to the new movement. The report that M. Thiers has recognised the Spanish Republic is not true, up to the time I write, and his organs say that a recognition will depend solely upon the ability of the present government to maintain a moderate Republic, for, unless this can be accomplished, there will be no sympathy for it on this side of the Pyrenees. But this is saying a great deal too much, since it is not limited to the party in power at present, for the Spanish movement has found a very large amount of sympathy in the Radical party in all the large towns and cities. Señor Castelar made haste to inform his friend Gambetta of the great event, and the latter hastened to give assurances of the entire sympathy of himself and his party. At the present moment this party is very large in France. A strong proof of this sympathy of the Radicals is shown in the hot quarrels which have broken out between their organs and those of the President. The first storm was raised by M. John Lemoinne, and yesterday the *Journal des Débats* gave another article of a very exasperating nature. It acted upon M. Gambetta's paper as a red flag acts upon a maddened bull.

As this article appeared in the *Débats* after ample time for consultation, it is presumed to express the opinion of M. Thiers and his Cabinet. And the supposition gains force when we see the other semi-official organs adopting the same policy. On its side the *Lois* also raised a thorn by announcing after several other journals that the fine flower of Communism had at once started for Madrid, adding, "as might have been foreseen!" These words sent a writer in *La République Française* into a spasm two columns long, in which the *Lois* and all the rest of M. Thiers' private journals are rudely maltreated.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

The Committee of Thirty has finished its report, and that fact will be made known to the Assembly to-day. Those who heard this document read the other day say it is a model of style and eloquence, as it may well be, coming from the pen of the Duc de Broglie, one of the immortal Forty. The report is courteous, but decided, and sets forth the reasons why the committee feels bound to refuse all that M. Thiers asks, while granting him the most essential. The day for the great battle has yet to be fixed.

M. LEVERRIER.

M. Thiers has just drawn the maledictions of the sages upon his head by appointing M. Leverrier Director of the Observatory. That gentleman is the most unpopular scientific man of the day. He is accused of having appropriated the justly-earned fame of his assistants, of having ruined those who promised to overshadow his own fame, and of being arrogant, dictatorial, and mean in his relations with other men of science. Such charges became so common in 1869 that the Emperor took notice of them, and had them investigated. He found that some of them were substantiated, and removed M. Leverrier from his post. M. Delaunay was appointed director, and had the esteem of his companions, but unfortunately that gentleman was drowned at Trouville. When alive, M. Delaunay complained that M. Leverrier was intriguing for his post, and the friends of the director denounced this conduct. When M. Delaunay died, the savants protested in a body against the appointment of Leverrier, known as a friend of Thiers, but at length he has been appointed in spite of the many protests. What the result will be is not yet known, but that there will be difficulty in the Observatory is absolutely certain.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The Duc d'Aumale is to be received into the academy in April, and M. Guizot and M. Thiers are to be his sponsors. M. Cuvelier-Fleury will reply to the speech of the Duke. It is a common belief that there is no royal road to learning, but its fallacy is shown when a Frederick of Prussia can retain a Humboldt for a tutor, and when a Prince of Orleans can have a member of the Forty for his instructor. M. Fleury was the private tutor of the Duke. ASHBY.

Sagacity of an Ulster County Dog.

From the Ellenville Press.

A few days since, while Mr. H. C. Enderly, of Napanoch, was engaged in transacting some business in that village, his horse was left tied under John Edmunds' shed. Remaining with the horse was Mr. Enderly's well-known coach dog, which, during his master's absence, lay in the sleigh. After a time the horse became untied, and started from the shed. The dog commenced pawing the blanket and robe which covered the lines on the front of the sleigh, but before he could remove them the horse had got as far as the Centre-street iron bridge, when the lines fell to the ground. On seeing this the dog jumped after them, caught them in his mouth, reined the horse to a standstill, and held the lines till said owner, when he returned them, with a friendly wag of his tail, to a stranger, whom he would not have allowed under any other circumstances to have approached his master's property.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

From the Fishkill Journal.

This gentleman has published a pamphlet in which he apparently arrogates to himself the chief credit of breaking up the Tammany Ring. For all that Mr. Tilden did in that matter we are thankful, but if the records of the last two years are not all at fault, and our own memory extremely treacherous, we think that Mr. Tilden (unintentionally, of course,) slightly falsifies history. The records show that THE NEW-YORK TIMES was the first to expose the Ring, and from its exposure resulted the movements which eventuated in the downfall of Tammany. It is true that Mr. Tilden came to the front, and took an efficient part in the warfare after success was assured, but we don't see how that warrants him in assuming so much credit to himself. Those who come in at the eleventh hour may, indeed, share alike in the material reward, as the Scriptures show, but they cannot expect equal praises with those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. The only drawbacks to Mr. Tilden's course in the crusade against the Ring are the facts that he did not join in the original attack, but came in after public opinion would no longer allow any man to connive at the wickedness of the Ring and still retain a reputation for honesty, and the final fact that Mr. Tilden, having thus performed this perfunctory service, now tries to make partisan capital out of it, and muddle the public mind into the belief that he was the originator of the war on Tammany.

We recollect a letter written some two or three years ago to Mr. Tilden by the late Horace Greeley, in regard to the election frauds in New-York City. While Mr. Greeley did not directly charge Mr. Tilden with initiating those frauds of Tammany, he told him plainly that he (Tilden) could put a stop to the ballot-box stuffing if he saw fit to do so. Mr. Greeley told Mr. Tilden, in substance, that it was only necessary for him to inform the Tammany leaders that such iniquitous corruption of the ballot-box must be stopped at once, and the Ring would no longer dare to perpetrate such enormities. This was a plain indictment by Mr. Greeley that Mr. Tilden connived at the Tammany election frauds by giving them the countenance of the Democratic Party. Mr. Greeley plainly intimated that Mr. Tilden was perfectly aware of the Tammany election frauds, and connived at them because they contributed to place the Democratic Party in power in the State of New-York. Was Mr. Greeley right or wrong in this matter?

GENERAL NOTES.

One may read R. Tist *pinzit*, on a sign in Savannah, Ga.

Texas counted up 91,600 immigrants, all permanent settlers, in 1872.

Rev. Dr. Huston's libel suit against the Baltimore *American* has been dropped.

A North Carolina physician was kicked to death by a mule a few days ago.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Beaufort, Canada, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Two little girls, eleven and thirteen years old, burnt the almost-lamps in Des Moines, Iowa.

Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, issued to be comparatively poor, contrary to a report widely published.

Thirty years ago, Boston had many "ten-foot" dwelling-houses. The last one remaining is about to disappear.

The office of Mayor of Utica went begging. Over fifty Republicans refused the nomination, and the party was defeated.

Two members of the Senate of Maine have resigned because they hold offices under the General Government.

The Boston Inspector of Buildings has condemned 109,000 bricks in one lot, declaring them unfit for use.

It seems unusually hard for a coal dealer to freeze to death, but that is the fate that has just befallen one in Buffalo.

The people of Samana appeal for a university to educate the youth of the island and its neighbors.

The Boston *Transcript* seems to think that it is useless for anybody to invent a brick-cleaning machine, now that the bricks in Boston and Chicago are all cleaned.

Somebody sold a dealer in human hair in Cleveland, Ohio, some hair that had been cut from the head of a small-pox patient, and the dealer took the disease and died.

A Montreal man, in a fit of drunken rage at his wife, went to the cemetery and mutilated a costly monument she had placed over the remains of her first husband.

Col. H. B. Branch, of Kansas City, Mo., has written a long letter to Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, advising that the old Confederates act hereafter with the Republican Party.

The family of the late Dr. Lowell Mason has presented his valuable library of books relating to sacred music to the Theological department of Yale College.

The full official returns of the election for King of the Sandwich Islands, on the 1st of January, show that Lunalilo had 12,580 votes, and that there were fifty-one scattering.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* of the 1st inst. says that the New-York Children's Aid Society recently sent eighteen boys to Black River Falls, that State, where they have been taken into families.

A Nevada paper says that the alkali which abounds in the water is ruinous to brass and iron machinery in Gold Hill. It is necessary to replace stop-cocks, valves, &c., about four times a year.

Mr. Edwin M. Bacon, for some time past the efficient representative of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* in this City, has become managing editor of that newspaper, Mr. D. A. Goddard remaining at its head as editor-in-chief.

A West Virginian sees in the renewed movement to annex the Valley of Virginia to his State a direful plot to place the latter in the power of the reactionary element, and secure in the end its restoration to Old Virginia.

The Boston *Traveller* opines that many of the ladies who sat calmly enjoying the music in a ball in that city, a few evenings since, would have forgotten Handel had they seen or felt the mice which were running about underneath the seats.

A Massachusetts paper publishes a preposterous story that a young business man in Dover, N. H., has been compelled by the courts to pay $30,000 to an old schoolmate for an accidental injury done him in a boyish wrestling struggle fourteen years ago.

A well-meaning but tiresome man in Lancaster, N. H., who believed he was called to speak in meeting, has at last been suppressed by his unwilling hearers, who complained of him for disturbing religious services, and had him put under bonds to keep the peace for one year.

A Bostonian complains, in a letter to the *Advertiser*, that on a recent trip of the Sound steamer Stonington, bales of cotton and wadding were piled up in the forward cabin from floor to ceiling, and within three feet of an open burning gas-light, without even the protection of a common glass chimney around its flame.

There have been 187 arrests for murder in San Francisco during the past twenty-two years, sixty-seven of them in the past four years. There have been, in the same time, only eleven executions—six during the past four years. Fully a score of murders have been committed for which no arrests have been made.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* begins an article in this way: "On the West bank of the Missouri River, like a school-boy dangling his feet in a mud-puddle, sits the City of Omaha. She holds the gateway to the Pacific coast, and the agricultural lands this side the slope that are tributary for supplies. There are nearly 20,000 people chasing dollars in the corporation, and yet everybody has a chance to turn an honest penny." And then it goes on to show the necessity for sidewalks.

A citizen of Dayton, Ohio, who is visiting Eastern cities, writes home to the *Journal*, from Philadelphia: "There is just about as much difference between New-York and this place, as there is between Dayton and a lone farm-house. In fact, I think the farm-house would have the best of it."

A railroad corporation with a soul has been discovered in Massachusetts. One of its clerks in the freight department at Boston was taken ill in a suburban town, and a few days ago they attached to a through train a special car fitted with extra springs to prevent jarring, and stopped, contrary to custom, at this way station, took him on board, and carried him through to his home in Fairhaven without charge or charge.

Mr. Rufus G. Christian, of North Fenton, reports that a wooden pail containing about four inches of water was left standing, during one of the recent cold nights, in his kitchen, and it was found in the morning that the water had frozen in a very peculiar manner, an icicle having formed in the centre and risen taperingly to an even height with the rim of the pail, being about half an inch in diameter at the top, and about three inches in diameter at the bottom.

The most extraordinary frog story that we have seen for a long time comes from Colorado. The Greeley *Tribune* tells it thus: "Mr. Graham recently found a petrified frog in excavating his well. Its features were wonderfully well preserved, and the owner had intended to present it to the Greeley Geological Cabinet, but one day the boys shattered it with a hatchet, and, to their utter surprise, an old Aztec coin dropped out. The date can not be deciphered, but the figure of a head is plainly visible."

Some young ladies in Troy have had their feelings hurt. They engaged a big sleigh to take them sleigh-riding one afternoon recently, and the sleigh came; but as it had just been used to transport a minstrel band through the streets, the horses were decorated with blankets bearing such strange devices as "He's got to come," "There's trouble ahead," &c. The unthinking laughed, and the young ladies contend that spectators and stable-men should be more considerate.

THE MODOC WAR.

Treachery of the Indians—The War to be Resumed Probably.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—A dispatch from Yreka says the news from the Modoc country has created a great deal of surprise as well as excitement here. It is generally believed that Steele and his party only escaped from the treachery of the Modocs through the friendship of Scar-faced Charley. It will, doubtless, have to be fought out now in the lava bed.

The following telegram was sent, and, by order of the Peace Commissioners, furnished to the Associated Press:

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION, }
FAIRCHILDS, March 4, 1873. }

To Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions. They propose to meet in full force, Meacham and Applegate, with six unarmed men in the lava bed. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in a conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors to-day. We will send a messenger of protection to all who come out. The Commission is a failure. Instructions coming. Time of vast importance. The carriers await.

A. B. MEACHAM.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the case of the Lille bandits, the Court has pronounced judgment. It sentenced Cuvelier and Bazin to twenty years' hard labor, Leleu and Merches to eight years' hard labor, Mulher to five years' hard labor, Basse to eight and Cosard to five years' imprisonment, Delaveye to eighteen months' imprisonment, while Dominoy was acquitted.

The Paris journals state that Gen. Uhrich, who commanded at Strasburg during the late war, has asked permission to retire from the service, and his pension has been fixed at 9,000 francs per annum. The gallant General is seventy-one years of age, has been fifty-three years in the service, and taken part in sixteen campaigns.

The doom of bronze, as a material for rifled guns, has, says the London *Daily News*, been sealed. The manufacture of 7-pounders in that metal for mountain and boat service has been now given up, and orders have been issued for the construction of steel 7-pounders instead. The failure of bronze has been a great disappointment to its advocates, who only a few years ago were full of confidence in the perfection of their favorite material.

The Dessau correspondent of the *Spener Gazette* reports a marriage to have been arranged between the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Anhalt's eldest daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, who is now fifteen. Rumor's regarding King Louis' engagement have so frequently proved incorrect that the present report deserves to be received with caution. At the same time the gathering at the ducal court of all the Duke's nearest relatives, Princess Frederick Charles, the Duchesses of Saxe Altenburg, Nassau, Lippe, &c., indicates the imminence of some important family event.

One of the most remarkable, and, probably, unique, collection of paintings ever brought under the hammer of the auctioneer, is that formed by the late M. Heindrich, chief executioner of France, and commonly known as "Monsieur de Paris." The collection is composed of paintings and engravings, relating entirely to various modes of capital punishment—by gibbets, arquess, guillotine, &c. The subjects are mostly annotated by their late proprietor, who, on an engraving representing the Spanish *garotte*, has remarked that this is the most painful of all modes of execution.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1873 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper Press in the United Kingdom. There are now published 536 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 285; Provinces, 889; total, 1,174. Wales, 59; Scotland, 144; Ireland, 140; Isles, 19. Of these there are: Daily papers—England, 35; Wales, 2; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 8; Isles, 1. On referring to the edition of this directory for 1863, we find the following interesting facts, viz.: that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 1,206 journals. Of these, 72 were issued daily, viz.: England, 48; Wales, 1; Scotland, 9; Ireland, 14; Isles, 2; but in 1873 there are now established and circulated 1,836 papers, of which no fewer than 126 are issued daily; showing that the Press of this country has very greatly extended during the last ten years, and especially so in daily papers, the daily issues standing 126 against 72 in 1863. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 635, of which 39 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer is now over the South Atlantic States, and the pressure has fallen during Thursday very generally at all other stations east of the Rocky Mountains. Light and fresh southerly winds prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, and calms on the South Atlantic coast, except in Florida. Partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, prevails from the Lower Missouri to the upper lakes; clear weather throughout the Atlantic States and the Eastern Gulf coast. An area of very low barometer has progressed south-eastward toward Minnesota, where it probably now is; fresh and brisk southerly winds, with threatening weather, have preceded it. The barometer has been rising, with cloudy and clearing weather in Oregon and Northern California.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in the Middle and Eastern States, increasing south-west winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather; in the South Atlantic States, fresh east and south-east winds, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness; for the Gulf coast, south east winds, cloudy and threatening weather possibly with rain; in the Ohio Valley and over the lower lakes south-west winds, increasing to brisk, rising temperature, cloudy and threatening weather; for the upper lakes and Wisconsin brisk and high southerly winds, with cloudy weather, followed by north-east winds on Lake Superior, and by Friday night north-west winds in Minnesota.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row:

3 A. M.	18°	3 P. M.	31°
6 A. M.	15°	6 P. M.	30½°
9 A. M.	17°	9 P. M.	28½°
12 M.	24°	12 P. M.	26°

Average temperature yesterday, 23¾°.

The Weekly Times—A Testimonial.

At the last meeting of the New-York Farmers' Club, President Ely read the following, which had been received from Gov. Robert W. Furnas, of Nebraska:

Joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, Feb. 26, 1873:

Whereas, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, taking a deep interest in the welfare and development of our young State, is engaged in publishing a series of original articles, giving truthful and correct statements in regard to our soil, climate, and advantages; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Nebraska are hereby expressed, through their representatives in Legislature assembled, to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES for the able and impartial efforts to make known the true advantages of the State to those looking for homes in the new West.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a certified copy of the preamble and resolutions.

The reading was accompanied by some remarks by President Ely, and was received with decided applause.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith—It is with pleasure that I note this action of the Legislature of Nebraska. It shows an appreciation on their part both noble and generous; at the same time I cannot but commend the newspaper to which it alludes for publishing in full the very superior paper of my friend Hon. J. Sterling Morton. It was one of the best papers ever read before this club. Allow me, Mr. Chairman, on the part of the club, to thank the Legislature of Nebraska for their action.

Mr. B. J. Dodge heartily seconded Dr. Smith's views.

Violent Storm in Southern Mississippi.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, March 1.

A storm passed over Southern Mississippi on the night of the 20th ult., which, for severity and the destruction occasioned, has rarely been equalled. The Episcopal church in Summit was blown from its foundations, and badly if not irreparably injured. A tree was blown across a house, two or three miles above Summit, occupied by a colored family, instantly killing the man and badly injuring his wife. Timber was prostrated in immense quantities, and fences blown away on a number of places. The force of the gale was confined to the neighborhood of Summit, no damage having been done south of that point.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Final Passage of the Patterson Bill in the Assembly—The Appropriation Bill —Charter Speculations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1873.

This has been a busy day in both Houses, and in the Assembly one matter of great interest to the City of New-York was disposed of in the final passage of the Patterson bill reorganizing the common schools. On motion of Mr. Husted, the bill was brought forward out of its order for a third reading, and Mr. Crary then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend so as to make an additional district, with the view of making the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards one district, and the Twelfth Ward another. After some discussion, this was voted down, and the bill being then read a third time, was passed by a vote of 88 to 11, receiving the vote of every Republican present, and, in addition, the vote of Messrs. Blumenthal, C. G. Cornell, Crary, Stewart, and Voorhis, Democrats.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

When this bill had been passed, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the annual Appropriation bill, with Mr. Prince in the chair, and spent the remainder of the session in its consideration. An effort was made by Speaker Cornell, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. Batcheller to increase the appropriation for the State library from $4,000 to $6,000, but the House was so devoted to economy that the proposition was voted down by a large majority. The same spirit was manifested in reference to several other equally commendable efforts to increase the meagre allowances of deserving objects. When the legislative department was reached, however, the mood of the members seemed to change to any one not closely watching its temper. Mr. Pierson finding an appropriation to supply each member with fifty copies of the Red Book of 1873, referred to the pittance given the State Library, and jocosely moved to amend to allow 100 copies. The members seemed to take so kindly to the notion, that Mr. Pierson withdrew it, but it was renewed, and finally, to the intense astonishment and amusement of the House, it was adopted by a vote of 51 to 31. Mr. Fort, who was in charge of the bill, had sought to have any allowance whatever for Red Books omitted from the bill, and this retention of the appropriation with this great increase was apparently inexplicable. But as many of the most inexorable economists in the House voted for the provision, it was apparent that its adoption was only a joke, and that the section will be stricken out when the bill is returned to the House. The only change in the bill of any importance seriously made was to increase the appropriation for the militia $25,000. Up to the close of the morning session, about one-half of the bill had been disposed of. It will be taken up this evening and its consideration completed.

CHARTER GOSSIP.

The prospect of a speedy report of the charter from the Senate Committee on Cities is not so good as it was last night. Then it seemed to be agreed that the bill should be referred to a subcommittee of two to perfect the bill in its details, but this idea has now been abandoned, and the whole committee is going over the bill, section by section. Many of the verbal amendments suggested by Mr. Eaton have been found necessary to perfect the law, and must be incorporated so that the work of revision, when in the hands of seven gentlemen, each doubtless having decided views on phraseology, promises to consume more time than was thought at first to be requisite. Among the curious blunders pointed out by Mr. Eaton was one by which nearly all the Commissioners would have received very meagre salaries. The tenth subdivision of the 119th section, as an example, reads: "To the Commissioners of Police, other than the President, $6,500." The word "each" being used in one of these subdivisions and omitted as to all the others, Mr. Eaton held that the Police Commissioners could receive only the $6,500 among them, and not that amount each. The committee have concluded, in order to put these salaries beyond dispute, to amend the reading by adding the word "each" wherever needed.

The remarks of ex-Mayor Opdyke last evening before the committee have created a very strong sentiment in favor of the twenty-fifth section in quarters where there was very little before. Speaking as he did from practical knowledge of City affairs, his views were accorded great weight, in consequence of his high character and the well-known fact that he spoke from no personal or even partisan interest. He put his approval of the method of appointment adopted not upon any ground of mere party expediency, but claimed that it was absolutely right in itself, as giving the Mayor more power to get good government for the City than any other method which could be devised. He was very emphatic on this point even to the extent of saying that if he were in the place of Mayor Havemeyer he should desire nothing better than this to insure an honest and proper administration of City affairs. The Mayor is not subjected by this method to political pressure for appointments, but his functions are rather judicial. It was impossible, he thought, that any really bad appointment could be made, as the Aldermen could not withstand the Mayor's criticism of an unfit appointee, and if they should defy public sentiment to this extent, the power of removal being vested in the Mayor, the City is still insured against harm. Mr. Opdyke presented his views on this point with great force, and convinced many who had before been skeptical that the twenty-fifth section could be defended as a matter of principle; it is, therefore, much stronger than it was when claimed to be necessary as a matter of party expediency.

The Senate Committee on Cities are again in session this afternoon on the charter, but nothing is known up to this hour as to what progress has been made in their work. From what is known of the sentiments of the committee, it is not probable that any change will be made in any vital point of the charter, and especially in regard to the appointing power, the arrangement of the departments and the time of holding the Municipal election. It is not intended to introduce any new matter into the bill, nor to take anything out. The most that seems probable is to perfect the bill so that it shall be what the Assembly intended to pass, and would have passed but for some errors which were not detected.

THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Various publications have been made of a story that some lobby agent collected $15,000 from the life insurance companies on the pretense that he had secured an adverse report from the Insurance Committee on the bill compelling the companies to make certain publications, which would have cost them an enormous sum of money. No names have been mentioned in connection with this subject, and it is probably totally false, but an effort is now being made to cast suspicion upon the committee in connection with it. But the names of such gentlemen as Tobey, Marcy, Opdyke, Burritt, Wright, Van Scott, Smith, Jacobs, and Weed, who compose the committee, is an ample guarantee that their action was based entirely on proper motives. They unanimously came to the conclusion that the bill presented to them was a black-mail operation in the interest of the lobby, and therefore very properly strangled it in its cradle. If anybody else has any similar swindle to get through, they may as well not attempt it, as they may be sure the Insurance Committee is honest enough and shrewd enough to mete out the same fate to all such schemes. The story that money was used to defeat the bill is nothing more than a concoction of the baffled lobby, and the committee have, therefore, not thought it necessary to take any notice of it. If, however, somebody will father it who can be dealt with, it will be speedily and completely put to rest.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

The Assembly bill in relation to taxation in New-York came into the Senate, this morning, with the indorsement of an almost unanimous vote in its favor in the lower House. Mr. Tiemann represented that Controller Green, Mayor Havemeyer, and the Common Council of the City, desired the speedy passage of the bill; and it would have been at once ordered to a third reading, but requiring some verbal amendments it was referred to the Judiciary Committee and will probably be reported to-morrow.

A NEW IDEA IN POLITICS.

Some Brooklyn gentleman, with original ideas on politics, has drawn up a bill which proposes to authorize the legal voters of Kings County to vote for the "General Committees" of both political parties. The committees are to constitute themselves bodies corporate, and are to officially record their constitutions in the manner usual with other corporations. There are various peculiar conditions set forth in the bill under which voters are to cast their ballots, but as these, no more than other parts of the bill, are ever likely to fetter the voters of Kings County, it is scarcely worth setting them forth at length. Mr. Murphy, in introducing the bill, characterized it as peculiar and impracticable, but he offered it out of respect to its author.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING.

Senator Weismann has introduced a bill in relation to the powers of the Board of Revision and Correction, which makes it the duty of the board to revoke, reject, or vacate any assessment for repaving a street or public place, where an assessment for the same purpose has been confirmed on the same property which it is proposed to reassess. If, however, a majority of the property-owners along the line of the street petition for such repaving, then the assessment shall be held good. The bill is retroactive in its operation, as well as prospective; and the board may vacate assessments which have already come before it, as well as those hereafter to come.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

The monotony of business in the Senate seems to be disturbed only through the medium of resolutions. The last agitation from this source comes from Mr. Jarvis Lord, Democratic Senator from Rochester, who, this morning, sprung on the Senate a series of resolutions condemning the members of the Forty-second Congress for voting themselves an increase of salary. Such action, Mr. Lord thought, was a violation of the rules of decency and integrity, calling for the severest condemnation from the people of this State. There was an evident desire among Senators to debate the resolutions, but this was not in order, they being concurrent, and Senator Woodin, who presided, peremptorily stopped all attempts to raise talk on the matter.

RAILROADS.

The bill to authorize the Dry Dock Railroad to extend its tracks across the City, from the East River, through Tenth-street, down Clinton-place, and on to the North River, was ordered to a third reading this morning. On motion of Mr. Weismann, who introduced the bill, it was amended by striking out the clause providing for an appraisement by commissioners of the value of the franchise; and in place of this the company are to pay the city $50 for each car used by them.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' BILL.

When the report of the Judiciary Committee was made on the bill legislating out the Police Justices, Mr. Vedder was confined to his room by sickness, and Mr. Herring was absent from the city. Both these gentlemen are heartily in favor of the object to be attained by the bill and with them, as with other members of the committee, it is simply a question of the best means to be adopted. There is some fear that the bill as reported may be open to some objections on constitutional grounds, and when these are removed the measure will be pushed through without delay.

Public Instruction—Last Night's Debate in the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The General Appropriation bill was the special order in the Assembly this evening. Progress was made in the bill down to the clauses making appropriations for the purposes of public instruction. Here the committee came to difficulty, and three hours were spent in debate between the friends of the normal schools and the academies, and again on restricting the appropriations to non-sectarian institutions. Mr. Brewer offered an amendment that $125,000 be appropriated to the free academies of the academical department of the union schools of the State. This amendment was strongly opposed by the friends of the normal schools, as its adoption would cut off the moneys proposed to be appropriated to them by the bill. When the discussion had continued some time, Mr. Jacobs offered an additional amendment forbidding the appropriation of any of the sum specified to any school sectarian in character or under denominational control. This, he said, was precisely the same as a clause of the New-York charter provided for, and he called on the majority to be consistent and vote for his amendment. It was denied that the language of the amendment was the same as that of the charter, and, after considerable debate, Mr. Jacobs withdrew it and put in a substitute providing that no money should be appropriated to any denominational "academy" of the State. In this way the amendment was adopted, being a similar provision to that which the charter contains. The debate, which was carried on by Messrs. Brewer, Lincoln, Hardy, Crawford, Clarke, Pierson, Fort, Jacobs, Burns, Roche, and others, took a very wide range, and was more animated than any other of the session. The main question at issue was whether the normal schools could be trusted to take the place of the academies, and the general sentiment of the Assembly, judging from the speeches, was that they could not. There was no hostility to the normal schools displayed, but it was held that the free academies should be fostered also. The debate arising on the amendment of Mr. Jacobs was entirely a side affair, interjected by that gentleman for the purpose of vexing the majority, but having put it into proper words, it was promptly accepted by the majority, and the object result was that the Democrats got themselves into the false position of voting for the Pell amendment to the New-York Charter, as no voice was raised in the negative on the amendment which Mr. Jacobs had just announced to be in the exact words of that now noted proposition. It was after 11 o'clock when the House adjourned, and a large portion of the Appropriation bill was still left untouched.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

In Constitutional Commission to-day, the question of the number of Senators, and the formation of Senatorial districts, was debated. It was finally decided to provide for thirty-three Senators, to be elected for three years, and one-third to be elected each year; the State to be divided into ten districts, three Senators from each district, and three from the State at large. The boundaries of the districts were not decided.

APPOINTMENT OF CORONERS.

Gov. Dix has appointed J. Henry Trumbull, of Hornellsville, Steuben County, and S. D. Cord, of Smithville, Jefferson County, coroners for their respective counties, to fill vacancies.

Fire at Woburn Centre, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—A fire occurred at Woburn Centre this evening at about 6½ o'clock, destroying six or seven dwelling-houses and stores, together with one church completely, and another partially. The entire damage will amount to from $75,000 to $100,000, and is covered by insurance in Springfield, Worcester, and other places. The fire caught from a kerosene lamp, left burning in a photographer's establishment.

The Loss of the Steamer George S. Wright.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Victoria *Colonist* has the following: The Steamer George S. Wright is close ashore near a village of the Kuerguiath Indians—a fierce tribe of savages. The Indians who brought this news to Victoria remained five days, encamped on the beach, but saw no signs of the boats or of people from the wreck. The Indians from the village, who are usually very curious about such matters, did not come near the spot. It is now thought part or all of the crew may be prisoners in the hands of these savages—the worst in British Columbia.

OBITUARY.

John F. Butterworth.

The sudden death of this gentleman is mourned, not alone in this City of his home, but also in other commercial centres of the United States. Few persons with an eminence so unofficial and so personal ever attain the general reputation and regard enjoyed by him.

John F. Butterworth was born March 17, 1806, at Balmville, two miles north of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y. He was the son of Henry Butterworth, of Birmingham, England, and of Charlotte Fowler, of Newburg. The father left England for America, during the reign of George III., by reason of his radical politics, and in this country sided with the Democratic Party, to which the son was always opposed. John F. Butterworth came to New-York in 1823, at the age of seventeen, and went at once into active business, from which he retired in 1836. He introduced into use the first floating derrick, which has since become so valuable to shipping interests, and which, during the late civil war, was of great service to the Navy.

At the first meeting in New-York to advocate the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, the name of Mr. Butterworth appears upon the call; and during the single month of the General's Presidency he was offered the post of Minister at the Hague, which, upon his refusal, was tendered to the late Hon. George Folsom, who accepted the position. During the memorable campaign for Henry Clay, in 1844, Mr. Butterworth was prominent, devoting his energies and means to that earnest and unfortunate contest. In writing to Mr. Clay, after his defeat, Theodore Frelinghuysen mentioned the disappointment and even grief which oppressed a majority of the prominent men in this City. Of these, one of the most dejected was Mr. Butterworth. He at once retired from active political life, only to re-enter it when the great question of slavery restriction became of overshadowing importance.

John F. Butterworth, with such men as J. Prescott Hall, Hugh Maxwell, Ogden Hoffman, and others, was one of the first to advocate the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, in 1848, and often claimed that he was the first President of a "rough and ready" club in the United States. President Taylor offered him the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, which he declined.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise, with what was called the Nebraska bill, aroused him to great political exertion. He drew the resolutions for the great meeting at the old New-York Tabernacle, presided over by Sheppard Knapp, which was regarded as the origin of the Republican organization in the City of New-York. During the Administration of President Lincoln he was requested to take the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, but refused. He strongly held to the duty of men of character to take part in the politics of the country, and he practically observed it. But he persistently declined both the cares and the honors of office, with the single exception now to be stated. Of aesthetic tastes, impressed with the refining influence of the parks of Europe, and anxious for the health and happiness of the humblest of his countrymen, he was one of the projectors of the Central Park, and formed one of its original Board of Commissioners.

From its organization until the virtual displacement of the original commission by the Tweed power—a period of thirteen years—he continued a commissioner, devoting to it his time and thoughts, without compensation in money. He often said that he desired no greater honor, nor any fuller source of pride, than the opportunity of contributing to the bestowal upon the City of New-York of such a blessing.

His public spirit and practical charity were less widely known than they deserved to be. When subscriptions for such objects were requested from him, he rarely declined to contribute liberally, but generally exacted the condition that his name should not be published.

The last years of his life were spent in traveling abroad, and in quiet life with his family in Europe and at home. The disease of the heart, of which he died, was disclosed to him by the eminent physicians, Dr. J. K. Chambers and Dr. Richard Quain, of London, in August, 1873. He expressed no alarm, desiring only to reach his home in the City of New-York, in which he felt great pride. To his esteemed friend and medical counsel, Dr. Fordyce Barker, of this City, he said, about a week before his death: "I suppose, Doctor, I may go suddenly at any time." "Yes, Mr. Butterworth," was the reply. He then looked up with a smile and said: "I suppose so; but I do not fear it."

Among his last utterances upon public affairs he expressed his concern and hope that the Municipal affairs of New-York might be conducted in a spirit at once of integrity and of liberality, to the end that its remarkable resources might have their full development without the scandal of official corruption. In a life of unusual activity, enterprise, foresight and honor, he accumulated a large fortune, and established an unsullied, good name. On the day preceding his death he went to Brooklyn upon a matter of business and returned to pass the evening in company with his wife and daughters at his own fireside. It was only recently that his genial presence was recognized at the board of one of his eminent friends, and forming one of a pleasant dinner party. His funeral took place at Trinity Church, Sunday, March 2. There were present in the council Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rector, Trinity Church, Rev. T. McGee Brown, and Rev. Charles T. Olmstead. The burial service was said by Rev. Dr. Dix. The committal service was read by the Bishop, he, with the clergy and choristers, rendering the service in the nave of the church. The occasional hymn, "Abide with Him," closed the impressive services. The pall-bearers were Mr. Andrew H. Green, his old associate in the Park Commission, Mr. Augustus F. Smith, a friend and associate from childhood, with the following valued friends: John J. Cisco, Edwin D. Morgan, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Isaac Blake, D. B. St. John, C. H. Russell, and ex-Judge Peabody. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

In the language of an unpublished poem, by one in whom, since childhood, he has taken the interest of an elder brother—

"That man hath reached the goal and won the prize,
Who lives with honor and who calmly dies.
With name, un

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business as follows was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, March 6: Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold at public auction the property located on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, embracing a lot 20 by 60, with a five-story brick store and dwelling covering same thereon, known as No. 338 Third-avenue and No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, for $31,000; purchaser, Charles N. Burdick. The same firm also sold two three-story English-basement brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 19 and 21 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn; No. 19 to F. W. Baynum for $4,550, and No. 21 to W. F. Brown for $4,100. Four other similar houses adjoining those disposed of were withdrawn, the prices realised for the two houses sold being thought too low. The store property Nos. 42 and 50 Walker-street, this City, advertised for sale by order of executors, was offered and knocked down as $146,500, but not sold. A. J. Bleecker, son & Co., as public auction, disposed of the following property: One lot, 25 by 98, fronting on Bleecker-street, running through to and also fronting on Minetta-street, with three-story brick house, known as No. 205 Bleecker-street, and four-story brick house, known as No. 3 Minetta-street thereon, sold for $55,200 to David Kelso. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold at public auction by order of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the four-story brown-stone House and lot No. 341 East Fiftieth-street, north side, 225 feet west of First-avenue—lot 16 by 100—for $13,500, the purchaser being G. W. Hall. No other sales than those noted were effected, the remaining auctions of the day announced resulting as follows: At public auction sale by Hugh N. Camp of house and lot No. 415 First-avenue, house and lot No. 49 East Seventeenth-street, and house and lot No. 420 East seventy-second-street, the property all offered, but withdrawn—the first-named upon a bid of $11,200, and the second upon a bid of $5,000 per lot. Legal sale by Wm. Kemealy of three lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth-street, with 100 feet frontage on each, adjourned to the 20th inst. Legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of two gore lots respectively, East Eighty-ninth-street and Ninety-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, adjourned to the 20th inst. The Stock Exchange was quite large, but, as will be seen from the above report, comparatively a small portion of the real estate offered was disposed of. Concerning the result of the sales of Brooklyn lots held in the city yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a report will be made to-morrow.

For to-day, at the Exchange, but two auctions are announced, both adjourned sales. First by James M. Miller, sale of store and lot No. 199 Church-street, and by Joseph McGuire, sale of tenement property on Delancey-street, west of Pitt-street.

Recent Private Sales.

The following recent sales, made at private contract by the brokers named, are reported:

By Hall J. Kerr, No. 111 Pine-street, lot of land on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninety-second-street, having a front on the avenue of 100.8 feet, and on the street of 62.2 feet, sold for $40,000. Also, six lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, four on the avenue, opposite Mount Morris Park, and two adjoining in rear, fronting on street,) sold together for $47,000.

By A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 3 Pine-street, three lots on the south side of East Ninetieth-street, 113 feet east of Madison-avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8, with party-wall same size on the north side of Eighty-ninth-street, 104 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold together (4 lots) for $46,000. Also, one full lot on the north side of West One Hundred and Tenth-street, 350 feet west of Seventh-avenue Boulevard, with one full lot in rear fronting on West One Hundred and Eleventh-street, sold together (2 lots) for $20,000.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., two lots on the north side of West Eighty-eighth street, 2.5 feet East of Ninth-avenue, sold for $11,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 6, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick store, tenement and lot, 36-av., s. e. corner 35th-st., No. 339 36-av., and No. 200 East 35th-st; lot 20x60, building covers same.....$31,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 3-story brick house, No. 205 Bleecker-st.; 1 4-story brick house, No. 3 Minetta-st., and lot, extending through from Bleecker-st. (n. a.) to Minetta-st., (s. s.,) w. of Macdougal-st.; lot 22x96.....28,700

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

14-story b. a. h. and lot, No. 341 East 50th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av.; lot 16x100.....$13,500

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 4-story basement brick h. and l., No. 29 Woodhull-st., n. s., between Columbia and Hicks sts., lot 20x100.....$4,550

1 3-story basement brick h. and l., No. 21 Woodhull-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot same size.....4,100

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 5.

East Broadway, n. s., 364.3 ft. w. of Market-st., 20x88.10.....$12,400

Sheriff-st., e. s., No. 54, 150 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x100.....24,500

Water-st., s. s., 31.2 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 22x38 2/3.....11,750

4th-st., s. s., 276 ft. e. of MacDougal-st., 25x100.. 25,000

2d-st., n. s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x5 4/5x21.6 20.5.....10,500

27th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x92.....25,000

21st-st., s. s., 121 ft. e. of 6th-av., 44x92.5.....18,500

42d-st., s. s., 368.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5.....14,000

40th-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4.....18,000

30th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90.....25,000

30th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.8.....13,250

32d-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5.....14,000

30th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 75x100.5.. 75,000

30th-st., 162.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x100.5, Living-ston lease.....9,250

30th-st., s. w. corner Lexington-av., 18.2x102.2, mortgage $12,482.....3,319

29d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x102.2.....4,000

22d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.8.....10,000

127th-st., s. s., 19 2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 35.10x99.11.. 5,800

3d-av., w. s., 90.7 ft. s. of 116th-st., 63.9x100, ½ part.....29,000

10th-av., s. w. cor. 104th-st., 17.5-11x100; 10th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x100.....50,000

LEASES.

Market-st., No. 57, store and cellar, 5 years, per year.....$14,000

Washington-st., No. 505, 3 years, per year..... 1,400

6th-av., No. 670, first floor, 4 7-12 years, per year.. 1,500

6th-av., No. 482, store floor, 5 years, per year..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING choice lots at reasonable prices: Madison-av., corner 92d-st., four lots.

4th-av., entire front, near 70th-st.

Madison-av., corner 80th-st., with lot in rear.

2d-av., corner 92d-st., seven full lots.

72d-st., near 2d-av., four full lots.

71st-st., near 2d-av., two full lots.

67th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., fine plot.

8th-av., near 87th-st., four full lots.

7th av., above 110th-st., full front.

Lexington-av., near 46th-st., entire front, with two in rear.

Boulevard, several desirable plots near 72th, 106th, 125th, 130th, 140th, 141st, and 151st sts.

141st-st., near Boulevard, 3 lots, full size.

Riverside Park, two lots, 25x100.5.

Riverside Park, six lots.

Further particulars of

E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st., with "modern conveniences" inside, the thorough construction, and the superb finish—stairs panelled to ceiling, &c., add extra attractions to the house. For cheap at $40,000. Will take a mortgage for $20,000 if desired. A small dwelling house, furnished or unfurnished, below 23d-st. Apply to C. C. COLTON, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house on Columbia College lease; extra size, on West 49th-st., near 5th-av.; 20 feet 6 inches in front on basement and parlor floors; house well and substantially built by owner for his own occupancy. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A PERFECT BIJOU RESIDENCE ON 42d-st., wonderfully well arranged, built by eminent architects in the most substantial and elaborate manner; dining-room and butler's pantry extension. Price $65,000, with elegant mirrors and gas-fixtures. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 34th-st., near 5th-av.; basement and parlor floors finished in fine walnut; front parlor and mirrors in same; house in perfect repair. For permits and further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner lot; five four-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses 16x50 each; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 18x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 76th-st., third house west of Madison-av. Size, 25x80; built in the most substantial manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 25x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; all improvements; price low and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PROPerty on 7th-av., which from its proximity to Broadway intersection, is valued as a Broadway property; price $80,000; terms liberal. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 23 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot on West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; house in good order; size, 22.6x80; lot 66.6. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 34th-st., near Broadway; full size, in good order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—For sale, cheap, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x77.6x103.3; all improvements; and in good order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms U and 12, basement.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 5th and 2d avs., 47th to 60th sts. Prices from $10,000 to $70,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 160 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone French basement house, East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; price $30,000; early possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 PARK-AV., FITTED UP and decorated in the most elegant manner by Potter & Stymus; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A LARGE STORE—NO. 83 MURRAY-ST. may be bought at a bargain. FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—A NEW THREE-story brick house, 20x38x106, with every improvement, at a bargain; also choice lots, 25x106 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the line of the proposed Rapid Transit Steam Road, for sale at $300 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $500 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a sale twenty per cent. investment. Better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AND ON very easy terms—Seventeen lots on 8th-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, beautifully located, and rapidly improving. Also, ten choice lots, in one plot, on Bedford-avenue Boulevard, to exchange for Brooklyn house as very low rates. O. H. PIERSON, 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT
ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, in Switzerland, between Vevey and Montreux, situated most beautifully upon the shores of the Genfer See, a large property, containing 4,128 Swiss perches of land, consisting of vineyards, ramblas, woods, &c.; &c., and there can also be added 200 perches more upon the property at a slight cost by filling up at the shore.

The property is bounded by the Villa Augusta—the property of the Princess of Legnita—is opposite the Dent du Midi, and commands a full view of the whole of the Genfer Sea, as well as the panorama of the Gulf of Montreux, and on account of its magnificent situation offers a splendid opportunity for the building of a large hotel and of several private villas. For further information address ALPHONSE ROSSET, Commandant at Villeneuve, Switzerland.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE HOMESTEAD belonging to Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., situated on north Broadway, Yonkers; will be rented for one or more years; from one to six acres of land will go with the house. There is plenty of fruit of all kinds; good stabling for horses, and ice-house filled. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, of ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine views, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE—A STYLish new dwelling, three blocks from Post-office, with fine scenery and pure mountain air, in finished order and standard make; lot 80x140—$11,500, terms to suit. Address A. J. ROBERTSON, No. 19 West 35th-st.

PRICE, $6,000; LEASE, $600.—COUNtry-seat; thirteen rooms; acre garden; ten minutes' walk to depot. Central Railroad, N. J.; orchard, and grapes if wanted. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN Island—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved city property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 14½ Pine-st.

AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—FOR sale or to let, furnished house, containing seventeen rooms; all the conveniences of a city house, with suitable outbuildings, garden, &c. For particulars inquire of A. G. HYDE, 52 and 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNtry residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12. EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, 100 acres of land, most desirably located, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to owner. CHARLES P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY-seat of twenty-seven acres, fine house and outbuildings; plenty of fruit; dry soil; $18,500. D. W. LAMON, or Rev. E. GRANT, No. 805 Broadway.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY-seats, farms, houses, and lots, for sale and to let; house and lot, $7,000; twelve acres, good buildings, $10,000. D. W. LAMON.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—HOUSE AND lot, 50 by 200; eleven rooms, dry cemented cellar; on high ground; for sale low. A. C. KUCK, Westfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—LOCATION high, very healthy; eight residences; prices $3,000 to $20,000. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—All persons wanting to purchase or hire will find full particulars with S. EMERSON, 630 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York, 31 acres, for sale on easy terms. S. F. GOODING, Flushing, N. Y.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP, two lots; five minutes from depot. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACcessible country houses, for sale on easy terms. $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, Flushing, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 165th and 166th st., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stables are ample accommodation for six horses; grounds taste fully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to VOLKMAR BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 280 Broadway. Executors.

AT BARGAINS.—TO LET, ON 8TH-AV., A superb four story brown stone, $6,500; adjoining 8th-av., on west 46th-st., $4,000; East 46th-st., (furnished,) $6,000; West 46th-st., (furnished,) $6,000; West 47th-st., (furnished,) $7,200; East 51st-st., (furnished,) $5,000; West 52d-st., $4,000; West 49th-st., $4,000; East 74th-st., $4,000; East 124th-st., (three story brown stone,) $1,200; West 4th-st., (furnished,) $4,500; West 71st-st., (three story brown stone,) $1,000; and others for sale and to let in all sections of New-York and Brooklyn and the country. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE of Portchester, within five minutes of the railroad depot, a large and commodious dwelling-house, with about ten acres of land; house contains nineteen rooms; has all the conveniences of a city residence except gas; large carriage-house and other out-offices, greenhouse, fine garden, abundance of all kinds of fruits and flowers, fine shade trees; a splendid view of the Long Island Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO RENT—2D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., in a private house, two floors, consisting of nine rooms and bath-room, water and gas. Will be rented separate or together. Rent, $35 per month. Apply to LOT CARPENTER, No. 28 2d-av., Bible House.

COUNTRY-SEAT, FURNISHED—TO let, with about ten acres of land; is about six miles north of Harlem, and near the Sound; large house and modern conveniences. Address BUILDOCK, care Brinck & Russell, No. 809 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURnished and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,000. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, on the Hill.—To let, a four-story, furnished, corner house in perfect order, with billiard-room and every modern convenience, at a moderate rent. For particulars, address Box No. 3,184, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 45 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, between 2d and 6th ave., and 2d and 16th sts. W. H. FALCONER, No. 160 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House No. 407 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; all improvements; location good; rent $300. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 8TH-av., above 145th-st., 31x80; will be leased to a private family only for one year, during the absence of the owner abroad. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 130 EAST 26TH-ST., FULLY and handsomely furnished, at the low rent of $170 per month to a private family. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—NO. 201 WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house to rent, either furnished or unfurnished, to a first-class tenant. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, NO. 1,380 BROADWAY.

TO LET—NO. 29 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR MADison-av., four-story basement house; all improvements; perfect order. Apply to the owner. JAMES D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 113 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 300 VACANT LOTS, AND SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS, including homestead of Charles Cooper, Bushwick-av. Boulevard and Wetfield-st., in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn. Also, store property, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

COLE & MURPHY will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., at No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, by order of executors of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper. Ten per cent. and $10 auction fee on day of sale; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at D. Barnett's, No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; U. S. Thompson's, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; and Theo. F. Jackson's, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WM. TRUST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. E. STEVENSON, JR.

TUESDAY, March 11,

at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

East 161h-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., No. 45, three-story high-stoop valuable brick and stone trimmed dwelling, about 20x80x22; all improvements.

THURSDAY, March 13,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

West Forty-third-street.—No. 144, south side 42d-st., in that valuable block just east of Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x about 80, lot 100 feet. Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine-st. for No. 226 5th-av.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE of the estate of Ernest Wenn, deceased.

VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of the referee above named, the valuable property known as

NOS. 259 AND 261 BOWERY,

with the buildings thereon, being 24 feet 11¼ inches front and rear, and running back 186 feet to an alley 10 feet in width, leading to Rivington-st., with the privilege of using the said alley.

For terms, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,808 3d-av, and No. 82 Cedar-st., to MARSHALL & VER PLANCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, and CHARLES H. BAILEY, Defendant's Attorney, No. 238 Grand-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND WEST 26TH-ST., NOS. 459 AND 461 6TH-AV., AND NOS. 102 AND 104 WEST 28TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Esq., executor of Peter Schuyler, deceased.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, (with store,) situate on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as No. 461. Also, the four-story brown-stone front house and lot, (with store,) adjoining the above, on the southerly side, and known as No. 459 6th-av. Lots each about 25x62 feet.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of West 28th-st., adjoining the 6th-av. property in the rear, and known as Nos. 102 and 104. The houses are about 24 feet deep, and have brown-stone fronts; lots about 20x98 feet 9 in. to 22.11x98.5.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

TWELVE BUILDING LOTS ON RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS ON 11TH-AV., 101ST AND 102D STS., at peremptory auction sale, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are on ELEVATED GROUND, between the BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OVERLOOKING THE CENTRAL PARK, and surrounding country. They are on the site of THE OLD ABBEY,

so well known to the old inhabitants, and adjoining ALDERMAN BRADLEY'S MANSION, and more particularly described as follows:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—So. th west corner of 102d-st., three full lots, fronting on the avenue.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET.—South side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., two full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET.—South side, 103 feet east of Riverside drive, five full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST-STREET.—North side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., two lots.

SALE PEREMPTORY. TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

Terms very easy. Maps at office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

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OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,

South-east corner Broad and Wall sts., Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES TO LET ON FOURTH FLOOR OF NOS. 33 AND 37 BROAD-ST., Suitable for bankers, brokers, &c. Apply to R. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG OR SHORT term of years, a very desirable property on Canal-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., with a frontage on Canal-st. of forty feet; suitable for a bank or insurance company, or other business requiring large space. R. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, NO. 80 LIBERTY-ST.—The splendid office on the corner of Liberty-st. and Liberty-place, in the Marquand building, directly under the offices of M. K. Jesup & Co. Apply to the janitor or F. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LEASE—STORE, NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., near Broadway; five story, 25x75; to lease for a term of years at $6,000 per annum, ground rent; desirable for restaurant, European cafe, or office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF building Nos. 1,121, 1,123, and 1,125 Broadway, five stories, fifty rooms, in fine order, now used as a hotel, or Sanford plan; $15,000. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 11 spruce-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 9th st. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERty No. 692 Broadway, through to Crosby-st.; lofts or store separate, if desired. Store No. 694 Broadway to let; also, rooms and lofts over Nos. 690 and 692.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERty to lease; store and basement, No. 1,191 Broadway, 25x80, corner of 28th-st., $3,500; store and basement, No. 1,185 Broadway, $3,000.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE years, the store No. 750 Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE best corner on the 8th-av., suitable for any business. Apply at No. 818 West 37th-st.

STABLE TO LET, WITH SEVEN STALLS and plenty of carriage room. No. 309 East 40th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York state preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house, unfurnished, in perfect order, from 34th-st. down, between 4th and 7th avs.; first-class location; tenant A1, with small family; rent $2,000 to $2,500. MILES, REESE & CO., No. 5 PINE-ST.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, wanted; prompt attention given to all orders; tenants waiting for houses. W. J. COLES, REAL ESTATE, No. 1,907 BROADWAY.

WANTED—SEVEN OR EIGHT ROOMS, UNfurnished, from April or May 1, in private family, for an adult American family; location central. Address, with lowest terms, R. S., Post-office Box No. 2,898.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE WEST side, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

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GARDNER HOUSE.

This new and elegant hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago, containing 250 rooms, facing the public park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, central for business or pleasure, is now open, and offers accommodations unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 839, 839 and 839 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

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INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of sixty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (209¾ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $595,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,397 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CENTRE OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS AND KANSAS

REGISTERED COUPON BONDS.

INTEREST PAID BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS. INSURANCE, GAS-LIGHT, BANK, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. BY

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investments, stocks, and bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received in exchange at best prices.

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The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company offer for sale one hundred ($1,000) bonds of the above description.

They are a first lien upon that portion of the line from La Harpe to a point near Lomax Station, from whence, by a branch of the Burlington and Quincy Railway, a direct communication is made with the City of Burlington. They are also a lien upon the remainder of the line of 240 miles of railway, and all the other property of the Company. The Burlington division form the most important part of the Company's line, by which it has an unbroken communication with the whole railway system of Iowa, which terminates at Burlington, and by which it commands the short line to Omaha and the Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are regarded by capitalists as fully equal as a security, and should command as high a price, as those issued on the other divisions, and they, therefore, recommend them as worthy the entire confidence of investors.

Apply to the Treasurer of the Company, No. 20 Broadway.

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No. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

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issued, both in STERLING, on

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Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

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8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
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OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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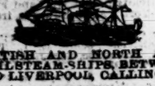

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

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Calabria, Wed., March 12; Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19; Algeria, Wed., April 9.
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And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAHER.....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE.....DAHER.....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the discomfort of a railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST

(Seine Havre), will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock noon.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $34, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 29 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 56 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wednesday, April 2, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$32, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock for Aspinwall and connect, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CORNELL, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Masatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South American ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Diego, Tenata, Salina Cruz, and Fort Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 39 NORTH RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western.....Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper...Wed'day, April 23

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (via Nassau).....March 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY March 8, from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BURRIT, TUESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 36 East River, at 1 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 9 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN.....March 12
PEMBROKE.....April 2
GLAMORGAN.....April 23
PEMBROKE.....May 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built exressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA, Sat., Mar. 8; INDIA.....Sat., Mar. 15
COLUMBIA, Wed., Mar. 12; ISMAILIA, Wed., Mar. 19

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Through tickets or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO

JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Leading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BICKETT, Thursday, March 6.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 2 Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, April 2
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, April 30
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, May 28

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....April 16, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via. Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 239 WEST 23D-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 18x16.
100 reams 12lb. Cap, 14½x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 15lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
200 reams 22lb. No. 42, 18x26.
400 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x23.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x28, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 28lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x20.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 11TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March inst., for supplying to the institutions under their charge Condensed Milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st April, 1873. Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination and analysis, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery. The milk delivered under the contract will be analyzed by a competent chemist at such times as the Commissioners may determine.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the proposals to state in full the names of principals and sureties, with their place of business and residence, and the Board reserves to itself the right to reject all offers not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES E. NICHOLSON,
ALEXANDER FREAH.
} Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 1, 1873, for the delivery of 7,000 cubic yards of cut Granite Face Stone, required during the present year for the completion of the Brooklyn tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office. Printed specifications sent upon applications by mail. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

For FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, and PAINTINGS; also for carriages, wagons, &c., at the first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 42D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of extra value, can be stored with safety at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 274 and 276 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET, AT FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—To a party who understands keeping a first-class hotel, and who has the means to furnish it, a rare chance will be given and low rent. There is a pressing need of a good hotel in the place, and a good class of permanent boarders can be obtained, and the house can be filled during the summer with City boarders, if desired. The hotel is supplied with water, bath room, and closets, and is in easy walking distance from depot and ferry to Newburg. Size, 36x90 feet; forty sleeping-rooms, parlors, dining-room, office, billiard-room, ball-room, &c. Any reasonable assistance will be given to a person of the right kind, and who can give good references.

Inquire of

JAMES MACKIN,
State Legislature, Albany.
JOHN B. SCARMAN, or
WALTER BRETT,
Fishkill, on Hudson.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 IN A well-doing manufacturing business, established five years; best of references given and required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 107 Times Office.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a partner with $10,000, in an established office; must be one of good habits and thoroughly capable. Address "REX," Box No. 127 Times Office.

$1,700.—FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL established crockery, glass, and lamp business; good location; sold on account of sickness. H. DEGENA, No. 471 Second-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 9:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 5:30, 6, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 8:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:31, 4:30, 10:14, 11:05, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 5:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:45, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:20, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Canoe Brook, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Char ottebury, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For Newfoundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:56 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:30 P. M.; Westwood, 7:15, 8:35, 9:05 (Ex.), 9:07 A. M.; 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:50, 6:55 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville with Accommodation; at Easton, for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Potsville, Harrisburg, &c., &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

8 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—Mail (Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

JOSEPH D. BICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Sprout Brook, at 8:35 A. M., 2:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:35, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 6:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; or will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot,

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

1 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—For Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms,
NO. 95 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, ALL OF WHICH IS OF THE LATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP, COMPRISING THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN AND MOST RELIABLE CITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO IS ABOUT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. Every piece was made expressly for first-class City custom trade, and for excellency in every respect cannot be surpassed. The stock embraces

PALOR, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

PARLORS, ROSEWOOD AND BLACK-WALNUT SUITES, marquetrie, inlaid with bronze and ormolu mountings, covered in silk and satin brocade, coataline and silk reps, in various designs, superb marquetrie inlaid cabinets, centre and side tables, ladies' secretaries, pedestals, étagères, wall-brackets, fancy tables, reception chairs, &c., &c.

LIBRARY.—Elaborately-carved black walnut suites in leather, Rococo and reps, secretary and wing bookcases with polished hard-wood trimmings, tables and stands to match, reclining and reading chairs, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Superbly-carved black walnut and oak buffets of various sizes, both centre and side, hard-wood, polished mountings; extension tables of hard-wood in oil and polished, from 8 to 20 feet; plate étagères, wine closets, French walnut cellarets, chiffoniers, sofas and chairs, in French morocco and reps of various colors.

BEDROOMS AND BOUDOIR.—Rich carved black-walnut and satin-wood, plain and marquetrie inlaid bedsteads, bureaus, armoires, washstands and commodes en suite; lounges of various styles covered in reps and coatalines; rockers, chairs, toilet-stands, ladies' work and fancy tables, boudoir suites of entirely new and elegant styles, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., and comprising, as it unquestionably does, one of the most elegant stocks of cabinet furniture ever offered at auction in this City, we cordially invite our friends and the public to examine it.

Parties desiring can have their purchases STORED FREE OF CHARGE TILL MAY 1.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS,

By modern American and European artists

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR G

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

Attempted Murder by the Secretary of a Building Society—Suicide of the Assailant.

The tragedy which took place at Fortieth-street, yesterday, and which is fully detailed below, will be better understood by first giving a sketch of the antecedents of the chief actors, and their relation to each other. Charles Marwег was born in Halle, Saxony, and is now fifty years old. He was educated for the profession of architect, and during the trades strikes in this country in 1868-69, managed the strike as far as the interests of the German Bricklayers' Society were concerned. Having gained the confidence of the German bricklayers, he persuaded them to form a co-operative building association. This was done, and in 1870 the land known as Jackson's Hollow, near Hunter's Point, was purchased from Messrs. H. G. Schmidt & Co., of No. 20 Beaver-street, graded, cut through, and called Charlotteville. Marwег was elected President of the society, and Charles Grom chosen as Financial Secretary. Marwег is a widower, having two children at a school in Germany. He resides at Mrs. Eckart's, in Fortieth-street, near Second-avenue. Grom, the deceased, was fifty-two years of age, a boss mason, and has lived with a woman as his wife, at No. 426 West Fortieth-street. He leaves two children—a boy, five years old, and a girl, eleven years of age. For two years the association went on quietly, until the end of last year, when, at the society meetings in Munsinger's Hall, financial disputes were frequent, one faction being headed by Grom, while the other acknowledged the leadership of Marwег. This difficulty, it was supposed, had died away, and those best acquainted with both parties declare that they never expected the crime of yesterday. On Wednesday night Grom was out drinking with George Clar, a saloon-keeper at No. 418 West Fortieth-street. They separated late in the night, Grom saying that he would see Mr. Marwег in the morning, and settle accounts with him. From the fact of Grom drinking, the woman he lived with left him about a month ago, taking the children with her, and she is now in Brooklyn. This seemed to weigh heavily on Grom's mind, and the woman, meeting Marwег in the street, would say to him, "What is the matter between you and my man? He walks up and down at night, saying 'Marwег will put me in Sing Sing.'" A meeting of the society was called for the 2d inst., in Munsinger's Hall, at which, among other business, the financial report was to be submitted. Grom had not got the report ready.

The events of yesterday follow these facts in regular sequence. George Clar, who was in Grom's rooms, removing furniture to Grom's new lodgings over the beer saloon, No. 418 West Fortieth-street, saw Mr. Marwег come in, sit down, and dispute figures with the deceased, who looked excited. This was to be expected, as other tenants in the house say that he was suffering from delirium tremens. Clar then left, to carry some stove-pipe to No. 418, and when he returned he found Grom dead, and Marwег gone. Grom occupied the third floor of No. 426, which is a five-story tenement-house. He had three rooms. In the front room a table was completely covered with account-books of the society and vouchers. It was at this table that Clar saw Marwег and the deceased sitting while quarrelling over money matters. The centre room was empty, and Grom's body was found lying in the rear room, his head and shoulders in the centre room, he having apparently fallen over the threshold of the door of the centre room leading into the rear one. He was a man of herculean build and immense muscular development. He was attired in an undress suit of gray, and wore red plush slippers. His face was completely covered with clotted blood, and all that could be seen of it was his gray hair, whiskers, and mustache, and his eyes set in a glare of dying agony. The teeth were firmly locked together, and every muscle contracted. At his feet, lay a Lefaucheux six-chambered self-cocking revolver, three of the chambers being discharged.

The alarm was at once given, and Officer Hagen, of the Sanitary Squad, who was in the neighborhood, was called in, and word sent to the Twentieth Precinct Station. Capt. McElwaine at once proceeded to the house and took the statements of the other tenants. Catherine Weiss, the housekeeper residing on the first floor, heard pistol-shots and saw a man dressed in light clothes rush down stairs. He was saying something to himself. Mary Jane Gillen, residing on the floor above Grom's apartments, heard the shots and saw the man rush down-stairs. Neither could identify the man as Marwег, but on hearing the statement of Clar, Capt. McElwaine notified the Central Office, and sent out a general alarm for the arrest of Marwег, whose description and address were obtained at the same time. Detectives Murphy and McConnell were sent out to hunt him down, as everything seemed to point toward the theory that Grom had been murdered by Marwег. Later, Adolph and Joseph Grom, brothers of the dead man, came to the Thirty-seventh-street Station, and gave an astonishing statement. They said that about 10½ o'clock, a few minutes after they learned that their brother was dead, they met Marwег on Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street. He stopped them, and showing them two holes in his light over-coat, said, "See here, your brother has shot me twice in the shoulders." He then left them and went down-town. Capt. McElwaine telegraphed to search all out-going steamers, and consulted with other officers over the case, which then presented a new aspect. The theory was that, after Marwег had shot Grom, he got some friend to slightly shoot himself. How erroneous this theory was—justified by the facts as they then appeared—will be shown by the subsequent stages of the case.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Marwег walked into the station-house and gave himself up. He said, "Captain, this man has shot me twice; I have the ball in me now, and I never fired at him at all." On being taken into Capt. McElwaine's room and examined, it was at once perceived that this part of his story was true. Two bullets had entered his back at the right shoulder, penetrating through his over-coat, under-coat, vest, and shirts. One ball was embedded in the muscle behind the right shoulder; the other had glanced off the left shoulder, abrading the skin. Marwег then made the following statement: I am President of the Brick-layers' Co-operative Building Association. Grom was Financial Secretary, and had charge of the money. The property is at Charlotteville, Long Island. I subscribed for nine lots as a member of the association. There is some money due on them. Besides them I purchased in my own right fifty lots adjacent to the society's property. The lots are worth $350 each. Grom has been a very hard drinker, and has had the delirium tremens. He accused me of being the cause of his wife leaving him, when I never had any intimacy with the woman, whom I believe is now in Brooklyn with her children. She left Grom a month ago. While she lived with him she often said to me, "What is the trouble between you and my old man. He walks up and down at night saying I will put you in Sing Sing?" I feared that Grom was short in his cash account, and taxed him with it. He admitted he was short $396. I owe the society $1,200, but that is different. My debt is a personal one, which does not appear on the books, and for which I alone was responsible. I told Grom that the $396 being so small an amount could be passed over if the report was made up. I saw Grom yesterday, and said I would call on him this morning in order to fix up the accounts. I went to his house, and noticed he looked as if he had been drinking very heavily the previous night. He was so excited that his hand shook, and he began to talk about his wife and family. I said, "Grom, when you mean to talk business, I want you to keep that question away." He made a gesture in reply. Then I said, "The room is very cold, there is no stove, and the oil-cloth on the floor makes it worse. I cannot sit here any longer." He said, "I will make some fire to-night." I then said, seeing he was not in a condition to transact monetary business, "Good-bye, Grom, I am going to have some cards printed for next meeting. If they are done this evening, I will call on you; if not, I shall be here to-morrow." When I reached the landing I heard two shots and felt them hit me. I jumped down the stairs. Some one came out of a room below, and I said something to them, I don't know what. Most likely I said: "I am shot," or, "He has shot me." I ran down to Munsinger's Hall, and gave a tailor two shillings to notify Grom's brother. Then I left the hall, and on Tenth-avenue met Grom's brothers. I said: "Look here, your brother has shot me." One of them said: "Yes, he is dead, and you killed him." I went down-town, saw some friends, who advised me to go to the station-house at once. I went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and asked them if Fortieth street was in their district. They told me to come here, and I did so."

After the clear and concise statement of Marwег and his appearance the case resolved itself into the simple question of whether Marwег had, after killing Grom, shot himself, or whether Grom, after firing at and wounding Marwег, had committed suicide. Marwег declared solemnly that he had not used a fire-arm in twenty-five years. The question was speedily settled on the arrival of Coroner Keenan and Deputy Coroner Beach. They proceeded to the house and made a post-mortem examination of the body. On washing the blood from the face, not a single bullet wound was visible. And here sprang up another of the extraordinary incidents in this extraordinary case. It was evident that the bullet was in the head, so Deputy Coroner Beach, after sawing off the calvarium, took out the brain, and found the ball imbedded in the lower part of the left hemisphere of the brain. He then traced the course of the bullet downward, and found that it came from the mouth. After a quarter of an hour's hard work, Grom's jaws were forced asunder, and the point of entrance of the bullet was found to be in the palate, a little in advance of the posterior nares. The case was then clear. The Lefaucheux revolver, which laid on the floor near Grom's body, when found, was brought from France by Grom's brother, and given to him. It was the weapon used. Grom fired the two shots at Marwег, and, disappointed in his hope of murder, rushed into the back room and, placing the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth, sent the third bullet into his own brain. Falling dead, his mouth closed, owing to the spasmodic contraction of the muscles, and remained firmly fixed with the teeth clenched together. So apparent was this, that Grom's brothers, who were present during the post-mortem examination, and who previously had clamored loudly against Marwег as the murderer of their brother, said they were well satisfied their brother died by his own hand. Coroner Keenan proceeded to the station-house, and after fixing the inquest for 10 o'clock to-morrow, released Mr. Marwег on his own recognizance to be present.

It is but proper here to allude to the utter inefficiency of the greater number of the police surgeons. Although Capt. McElwaine telegraphed for one immediately after Marwег's surrender, to extract the bullets from his shoulder, no police surgeon came up to the time of Marwег's release, and he had to seek a private physician for the surgical aid he required.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Latest Rumors About the Situation—Interesting Review of the Movement.

The affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are still actively discussed in Wall-street. The recent fall in the price of the stock and the disastrous results which followed as a natural consequence, combine to render the condition of the company a matter of interest to almost every one having the slightest connection with stock transactions. It seems tolerably certain that the fortunes of the company were connected in no small degree with those of the President, Mr. A. B. Stockwell. Had this not been the case it is hardly possible that the individual embarrassment of the President would have brought about such a panic in the stock. Moreover, those operators in the street who are thoroughly posted upon the relations existing between the company and Mr. Stockwell, when the crash came were among the most anxious inquirers as to what the company would do to get out of the scrape. The inference would, therefore, naturally be that the President had not only embarrassed himself, but the company, by his operations in stock. The Pacific Mail Company has the right to increase or diminish its outstanding stock within certain limits, so that it is not to be said too hastily that Mr. Stockwell stepped outside of his legitimate province if he thought fit to buy or sell for the corporation. That the company has lost money is very generally believed on the street. It is said, however, that there was only a temporary deficit, and that it has been made up in whole or in part. That the protracted meetings of the directors were very stormy, but that the result was to save the company from any very serious loss. It is also stated that the directors voted for the purchase of four steamers, to be paid for in cash within thirty days, and it is claimed that this would not have been done were the finances of the company in a seriously crippled condition. On the other hand, it is said that some time ago the assets of the company consisted largely of five-twenty United States bonds, upon which money could be borrowed within a fraction of their face value, and without exciting suspicion of any pressing need on the part of the borrower; that, to meet the exigencies of the situation, the bonds were first "spouted," that stocks such as Pacific Mail and Panama (which are more difficult to real ze upon in a tight money market) were offered to lenders, and that the real condition of the company thus became known to the street. It is alleged further that Mr. Stockwell for the past few days has been "shinning" about into nearly every place where money could be obtained to get it upon a low class of securities. The street is full of rumors which only tend to injure the credit of the company and lessen the confidence of the community in it, and it is the general opinion that an official statement should be forthcoming soon, or that an investigation will be ordered to set the anxiety of stockholders and the public at rest. There seems to be but little doubt that Jay Gould is at the bottom of the panic, but it is supposed it would not affect the general stock market outside of Pacific Mail. The embarrassment of Mr. Stockwell, however, lowered the price of every stock in the market, and owing to the immense line of stocks which Jay Gould is carrying the movement seemed likely to prove nothing but a bear raid for profit to him. Hence the "generous" assistance which he tendered Mr. Stockwell in loaning him $1,000,000 to tide him over the depression.

A Tale of the Sea—Rescue of a Ship's Crew.

The crew of the bark C. S. Rogers, of Bath, Me., abandoned at sea off Nantucket, has been landed in this port. Capt. Dickenson, master of the ship, reports that on the morning of Feb. 23, when eighty miles south-east of Nantucket, and during a severe gale, he discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, and had seven feet of water in the hold. The deck was cleared of its cargo, and the pumps manned, but the water continued to increase. A sail hove in sight, and responded to the signal for assistance, but owing to the heavy sea no boat could be launched. The ship, which proved to be the British bark Presto, Capt. Rogers, from Boston, to Baltimore, lay to all night, and on the following morning the crew of the doomed craft were taken off. There were ten feet of water in the hold. When the last boat was leaving, a heavy sea struck the bark; the cabin was stove in, and the fire from the galley communicated with the oil-room and set the after part of the ship in flames. Capt. Rogers, of the Presto, kept the rescued crew on board until the 5th inst., when he became short of provisions, and was compelled to transfer the men to the pilot-cutter Mary E. Fish, No. 4. Capt. Dickenson and his men speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Rogers. The C. S. Rogers was built in 1865, at Bath, Me. She was 392 tons burden, and was owned by S. D. Bailey and others, of Bath.

The Brooklyn Railroad War.

Among the many railroad schemes which are at present exciting the remonstrances of a class of Brooklyn property-owners is one for laying a double track along Lafayette-avenue and Joralemon-street, and so connecting the suburbs with the ferries in the southern portion of the city. The projectors of this scheme obtained from the last Legislature a charter, under the title of the "Queens County Railroad bill," which is now denounced by property-holders as having been surreptitiously passed, under the guise of a bill connecting the suburbs with the city proper. Last evening, a meeting of the property-holders of the lower portion of Lafayette-avenue was held at the lecture-room, No. 266 Cumberland-street, to take action in resisting the measure. Ex-Mayor E. H. Lambert presided, and Mr. H. H. Wheeler acted as secretary. Several speeches were made pledging opposition to the scheme, and a finance and executive committee of fifteen was appointed, with power to appoint a subcommittee from among their number to proceed to Albany immediately and urge the Legislature to repeal the bill. Subscriptions are being raised, and the property-owners of this section declare their intention of holding other meetings and resisting the scheme to the utmost.

A Monument for Father Matthew.

A lecture will be delivered by Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, at Cooper Institute, on the evening of March 19, in aid of a fund for the erection of a statue of the great moral reformer, Father Matthew, in the Central Park. The Monument Committee recognize no political, sectional, or party distinctions, simply inviting the co-operation of all who revere the character and admire the philanthropic labors of the temperance apostle.

DISAFFECTED REPUBLICANS.

The "Liberals" Disapprove of the Charter—They Condemn President Grant, and Censure the Last Congress.

The "Liberal" Republican General Committee met, last evening, at No. 614 Broadway, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, presiding. Mr. Glassey made some allusion to what the Committee on the Charter had pointed out at a former meeting, and suggested that the views of the General Committee should be properly presented at Albany, in reponse to which Prof. Glanbenskiee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some debate, were adopted:

Whereas, The charter before the Legislature has been evidently prepared for mere party purposes, and is, by the admission of its own supporters, quite imperfect.

Whereas, It is of vital importance, nay, absolutely necessary, for the welfare of any commonwealth, and especially of this great Metropolis, that it should be governed in accordance with a system which shall be so just in itself and so free from partisan bias that, while it will be for the interest of all good citizens to sustain it, it will not tempt any political party to assail it.

Whereas, This can only be accomplished by making the charter simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and by embodying in it the following fundamental principles:

1. Of strictly separating the legislative and executive powers;

2. Of vesting in the legislative branch (the Common Council) the power of appropriating, apportioning, and levying taxes, and of passing all necessary ordinances;

3. Of investing in the executive, the Mayor, under proper restrictions, the power of appointment and removal;

4. Of providing that all officials should be appointed only with reference to their honesty, ability, and zeal, and should not be removed except for cause, and, then only after they shall have been heard in their defense;

5. Of separating as far as possible the municipal from the State and national elections; and,

Whereas, Such a charter can only be obtained by the co-operation of all good citizens and true Reformers;

Resolved, That we most cordially invite the Committee of Seventy and all actual Reform organizations to join us in the great object of securing a charter based on such principles, and that we request them to appoint for that purpose, special committees, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with our special Committee on Charter, if, on comparison of views, it should seem to them to be expedient, after having agreed upon the fundamental principles, to prepare a draft of a charter and submit the same to the respective organizations for their approval at their meeting in the month of June, so that it may be laid before the general public in the course of the Summer, and be made the special platform of all true Reformers for the Fall election.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Charter be and the same is hereby instructed to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

Prof. Glaubenskiee then suggested that a provision should be engrafted in the new constitution, equally applying to all cities in the State, by which the power of making the necessary appropriation for carrying on the City Government, as far as current expenses are concerned, shall be solely vested in the Common Council; but it shall be made their duty to raise the same by taxes levied for the same year, and that all appropriations for future improvements shall be levied by the issue of bonds, and be subject to the approval of the Legislature of the State.

A committee was appointed to carry out the suggestion, and communicate the same to the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany.

Mr. Glassey moved the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of the Republic we profoundly regret that the apprehensions which we entertained before the election that the Administration, if continued in power, would continue and repeat the unconstitutional and illegal actions which compelled us to withdraw from its support, have been fully justified by the course of the President since his re-election. He has avowed his determination to support, by force of arms in the State of Louisiana a pretended Government which has no other basis than an order made without jurisdiction by a Federal judge as declared by the committee of the Senate, and reports naked, undisguised despotism, and should arouse the people of all the States to the necessity for guarding each other. If an order made without jurisdiction by a Federal judge in Louisiana can establish a government there, the same process may effectually be resorted to in California, Massachusetts, or New-York.

Resolved, That the action of the late Congress in voting to its members at the end of their term a salary twice a large increase of salary ($5,000) to date from the commencement of their terms, was a violation of duty, and of the essential principles of honesty and honor.

The following were offered by Gen. Cochrane, and adopted:

Resolved, That the event has substantially, though sadly, verified in their extent the charges of corruption connected with the Credit Mobilier, made during the late Presidential canvass by the liberal Republican Press.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the lack of courage, sense of duty, patriotism, and regard for public opinion manifested by the late Congress in its conspicuous omission to impeach the Judge who is proved to have been guilty of a gross usurpation, resulting in the judicial bloodshed, and the Judge who by his own writing is shown to have sought bribes for exercise of official influence, while expending their indignation and powers upon a Judge accused of drunkenness.

The Chairman then announced the following names as composing the Executive Committee in the various Assembly Districts of the City:

1, P. J. Stuyvesant; 2, Mark Lanigan; 3, Thos Mulhgan; 4, W. H. McKinney; 5, Thomas W. Love and Isaac H. Hunter; 6, Henry S. Jennings; 7, C. J. Polhamus and W. P. Richardson; 8, F. Gugel, Jr., and Amasa Higgins; 9, L. L. Macomber and Charles J. Rose; 10, Wm. A. Smalley and Henry Houser; 11, F. J. Fythian and J. L. Stewart; 12, William Hennessey; 13, ——; 14, John Cochran and Peter Cook; 15, R. F. Baker and Matthew Wilson; 16, John A. Foster and Alexander Clinch; 17, H. L. Darrah and M. Ellinger; 18, G. H. Van Cleft and Christopher Pullman; 19, ——; 20, B. A. Willis and W. W. Culver; 21, James M. Boyd and Robert Beatty.

The committee then adjourned.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held, last night, at their hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to reconcile the differences between the two wings of the party in the district. Dr. Robert S. Newton, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The Finance Committee made a report of receipts and expenditures. Mr. Wm. S. Murray, from the Conference Committee, reported the action of the Joint Committee, recommending a plan of union upon the basis of equal representation on the standing committees, the admission of the members of the Krumm's Hall organization to membership in the regular organization, and the final disbanding of the Krumm's Hall organization as a distinct body. The report was adopted, and the union was practically effected by the entrance of the Krumm's Hall organization, who announced through their spokesman that they had accepted the plan submitted, and had adjourned their meeting sine die. The names of the members of that association were then referred to the Committee on Membership of the regular organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

Brown's Claim for Street-Cleaning.

The inquiry into the claim of J. L. Brown, for $86,000, as compensation for extra cleaning of the streets during the months of July, August, and September, 1871, which had been referred, by resolution of the Board of Audit, to counsel for investigation, was begun yesterday in the office of John L. Strahan, No. 247 Broadway. John Pickard, Charles Eifler, Dennis Brennan, Patrick Collins, and a number of the inspectors formerly employed by Mr. Brown, were examined in support of the claim, and testified to the proper execution of the extra work. John L. Brown, the claimant, testified that the Street-Cleaning Association formerly consisted of Brown, DeVoe, and Knapp, who sold out to Judge Whiting, from whom the witness purchased the contract, Shepherd F. Knapp retaining an interest in it as silent partner.

The investigation was adjourned until to-day.

Stabbing Affray Between Boys.

About 6 o'clock last evening, while Thos. Tumey, aged sixteen, one of the tow-horse boys of the DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, line of cars, was waiting with a horse at the foot of Washington-street hill, he was encountered by Robert McEwen, a boy fourteen years old, residing at No. 53 Front-street, who called him by an offensive name. The boys soon got into a fight, and McEwen was stabbed in the back, the wound being severe but not dangerous. Tumey fled, but was arrested and brought to the York-street Police Station, where McEwen's wounds had been attended to by Dr. Stone.

The Palette Club.

A private view of the works of art comprising the second annual exhibition of the Palette Club, was afforded last evening, at the Somerville Gallery. Quite a large number of artists, connoisseurs, art patrons, and literary men were present. So far as a cursory view enabled us to judge, the exhibition is a decidedly creditable one, and superior to that of last year in many respects. A more extended notice of the merits of particular works we shall give hereafter. The club is in a flourishing condition, we are glad to hear, and proposes soon to remove to more conveniently-located quarters. It now numbers among its members some of our wealthiest and most cultured citizens.

Brooklyn Improvement Bonds.

It is proposed to meet existing city liabilities in Brooklyn by increasing the bonds for grading and paving to $4,000,000. The special and regular improvement bonds now in circulation amount to $10,696,000, three-fourths of which have been incurred within the past six or seven years. The property-owners along the improved neighborhoods show great reluctance in coming forward with their assessments, and it is proposed to take immediate steps for collecting the amount. This delay will, it is expected, greatly depreciate the value of the bonds, the money for the redemption of which is supposed to be returnable from the property improved. The cost of sewers in Kent and Division avenues, amounting to $250,000, and in Hudson-avenue to $325,000, has yet to be assessed. The sewers in the Eighteenth Ward are expected to exceed by $50,000 the original estimate of $200,000. In sewers in the Gowanus district, bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been issued, and the assessments, which are being levied as the work progresses, will amount to $150,000. On the subject of collection of assessments, there is at present considerable agitation, and the delay in payment greatly increases the burdens of the City by the necessity for a further issue of bonds.

THE WEST FARMS MURDER.

Commencement of the Trial of James Ennis for the Killing of His Wife.

The trial of James Ennis, for the alleged murder of his wife, Ann Ennis, in the Village of West Farms, Westchester County, on February 11, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, White Plains, yesterday, Justice Tappen presiding.

The following persons were sworn as jurors in the case, viz.: Richard Harrison, of Cortlandt; George R. Tremper, Yonkers; James L. Ferris, Bedford; Louis Beach, Newcastle; W. O. Scribner, Bedford; Leander M. Sniffin, Cortlandt; Thomas H. Purdy, Mount Pleasant; E. G. Blakeslee, Ossining; William McCoy, Cortlandt; Charles H. Birney, Mamaroneck; George Van Kleeck, Newcastle; George Wilson, New-Rochelle.

After a brief opening in the case by District-Attorney Briggs, the following testimony was adduced on the part of the prosecution:

Harvey Scofield, a constable, testified that he knew the prisoner and his wife for three or four years. Saw the prisoner on the 12th of February. Shortly before eight o'clock on the morning of that day witness saw young Mr. Gaspierey and he told him that Mrs. Ann Ennis had been found dead and that the husband was then in their saloon. Witness entered the saloon and asked James Ennis what was the matter, and he replied that she was dead. James Ennis accompanied him to the rooms occupied by the family. He found Mrs. Ennis lying on the floor dead, with her head resting on her right arm. Saw blood on head and clothes. Saw some blood on prisoner's boots, and told him that he would have to come to the station-house, as it would be necessary to get the Coroner to hold an inquest before his wife could be buried. Ennis was quite drunk then. While on the way to the station-house he said that he had a great deal of trouble and did not care whether he was hung right away. Witness left the body of Mrs. Ennis as he had found it. There were nobody in the rooms but two children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Larkin—Mrs. Ennis was a woman who drank more or less; she drank to excess at times; have seen James Ennis drunk quite often. He was a hard-drinking man.

Mary Ann Ennis, daughter of the prisoner, after being questioned in regard to the nature of an oath by the District-Attorney and prisoner's counsel, was then examined. The child, observing that the gaze of her father was upon her, began to weep bitterly, when her seat was changed so as to face the jury, when she testified as follows: James Ennis is my father and Ann Ennis was my mother. They had quarrels sometimes. I recollect my father coming home on Tuesday morning (Feb. 11) about 9 or 9½ o'clock. He was drunk. My mother was in the house at the time, but soon went out, and my father went out some time after her. He came back about twelve o'clock. He was awful drunk. My father and mother came to him. My father being drunk; he then commenced calling mother bad names, and kicked her over in the rocking-chair. He kicked mother several times on the head, face, and back. He then went to the table and took up a knife, and drew it down the side of my mother, cutting with it. I got the knife away from him and hid it. He then got a pair of scissors and stabbed my mother near the side of her eyes. When my mother was taking her breath and making a noise, my father tried to choke her, and pulled her by the hair of her head. There was blood on the floor, and my father made me clean it up with my hands. I put it into a pail, and carried it down to the water-closet. My father threw some water on the floor where the blood was. It was wiped up with cloths that were thrown away. My father made me clean up the blood before my mother was dead. I saw her eyes open. Her head was all full of cuts. There was one old cut on her head; the new cuts were bleeding. I went on Wednesday morning and told my grand-mother that mother was dead.

The witness was then cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Larkin, until she became too nervous and prostrated to continue.

Henry V. Steers was examined, and testified: I am sergeant of the West Farms Police. I have held the position two years. I know James Ennis, the prisoner. I knew his wife, Ann Ennis. I recollect seeing the prisoner on the 12th of February last. Mr. Scofield brought him to the station-house about 8 o'clock in the morning. He had the boots produced on at the time; there were marks of blood upon them. I took them away from the prisoner and locked him up. I then went to residence, No. 5 Maiden-lane, last evening. The Fire Department was quickly in charge of the building and subdued the flames. Damage to house, owned by the Graham Silver Manufacturing Company, $100; damage to clothing, $150.

The ninth annual report of the Working Women's Protective Union shows that 65,348 applicants were provided with employment, and assistance was rendered to 122,306 persons. The receipts for the year amounted to $32,969 97, and the expenditure was $32,880 94.

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Jewelry and clothing to the value of $104 were stolen last evening from the residence of Mr. Chas. Perkins, No. 120 Noble-street, Greenpoint. The house was entered by means of false keys during the temporary absence of the inmates.

The carpenter-shop owned by Peter Delap, and occupied by David Brown, on Fifth-street, near North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss on the building is $500; no insurance. The occupant loses about $500 on stock and tools; uninsured.

The building No. 356 Hicks-street was yesterday discovered on fire, and was soon totally destroyed. The building, owned by Mr. George M. Patchen, was valued at $4,500; insured for $2,000 in the National Company. The adjoining grocery-store of Charles Cropple was damaged $200; insured.

The investigation into the official conduct of Dock-master Clark has closed. At the final session Alderman Ropes produced a memorandum of R. A. Robertson & Co., showing that over $1,400 were paid by the firm, during three years, as wharfage, to Clark, for which the latter returned only $460 to the city, alleging that the remainder was for a private cartage contract.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest on James Graham, the Little Neck shoe-maker, will be continued to-day by Coroner Reimer.

Patrick Clancy, a clerical-looking individual, has been collecting money at Hunter's Point for a Roman Catholic church. He was arrested yesterday and locked up on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The Long Island City Common Council Committee on Public Buildings have decided upon a plan for the new City Hall, made by Joseph F. Dunn, who will receive five per cent. of the cost of construction for superintending the work.

Prof. Doremus has completed his examination of the sources of water-supply of Long Island City, and submitted his report to the Board of Water Commissioners. He congratulates the board that the city has, within its limits, abundant sources of supply of clear, sparkling, potable water suited for domestic and mechanical purposes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A barn containing about ten tons of hay belonging to Mr. Thomas V. Wright, between Chappaqua and Mount Kisco, was totally destroyed on Tuesday night. The remains of an unknown man, with his arms, legs, and part of his head burnt off, and also what appeared to be a melted glass bottle and a pipe, were found near the foundation walls of the building. It is supposed that some tramp took lodging in the building, accidentally set fire to the hay with his lighted pipe, and perished.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday, the City Treasurer reported a balance of $127,957 in bank.

William T. Hoffman, of Hoboken, will succeed Bennington F. Randolph, of Jersey City, as Judge of the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions.

The supposed pickpockets who were arrested in Jersey City on the arrival of a Washington train, Wednesday, were yesterday discharged, there being no evidence against them. They were, however, fined $20 for carrying concealed weapons.

St. Patrick's Day in Brooklyn.

The St. Patrick's procession in Brooklyn will assemble at the Bedford-avenue fountain at 10 A. M. on the 17th inst.; thence march along Bedford-avenue to Myrtle, from Myrtle-avenue to Gold-street, down Gold-street to Front-street, and thence through Front and Jay streets to the City Hall, where the procession will be reviewed. From the City Hall the line of march will be through Court, Nelson, Columbia, Atlantic, and Cumberland streets to Fort Green Park, where the procession will disperse.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American bark Moneta, 678 tons, of Damariscotta, is reported to have been sold.

Troop C, Third Regiment Cavalry, gave its annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street, last night.

The steam-ship City of Merida, of the Havana line, made her last trip from this port to Havana in four days and three and a half hours.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the book-bindery of W. C. Palmer, on the first floor of No. 111 Ninth-street, resulting in $400 damage. Insured.

Mr. Forwood, of Teech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool, entertained a number of friends at a dinner at Delmonico's, last evening, previous to his departure for Europe.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the cellar of No. 542 West Thirty-third-street, and the body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

Charles F. Coffin delivered a lecture last evening in the Friends' Meeting-house, Gramercy Park and Twentieth-street, on the subject of "Personal Experiences in the Holy Land."

The wine importers of this City held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Delmonico's, Beaver-street, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and adopting a constitution and by-laws.

Ann McGuinness, junk-dealer, No. 404 West Thirty-third-street, a receiver, and Edward Kaysee, charged with theft, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

James O'Donnell, who stabbed his wife at No. 73 Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, was arrested last evening by Roundsman Watts, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and locked up at the Church-street Police Station.

The Samana Bay Company has adopted a flag and seal. The colors of the former are blue, red, and white, and the device of the seal includes figures of Columbus and Liberty, with the inscription "Onward," and the name of the company.

A campanile has been erected on the western point of Governor's Island. The bell is intended to form a continuation of a code of fog signals, extending from the Staten Island Ferry, at the Battery, by Robbins' Reef to the landings at Tompkinsville, &c.

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